NEWSPAPER REGY
RECEIVED 1 OCT 1866.

Arthur Miall
18 Bouverie St E.C.

THE

Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT, AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XXVI.—NEW SERIES, No. 1087.] LONDON: WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1866. PRICE { UNSTAMPED .. 5d. / STAMPED..... 6d.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.

George Buckland's New, but by no means Original, Entertainment, although not taken from the French, entitled, The Castaway, or the Unlucky Cruiser, commonly called Orusoe. —The Kaleidoscope and Pepper and Tobin's wonderful illusions —The Cherubs Floating in the Air —The Modern Delphic Oracle, and Shakespeare and his Creations, with recitals by F. Damer Cape, Esq.—Exhibition of the Prussian Needle Gun and other breech-loaders; also Holmes' Torpedos and Lecture by J. L. King, Esq.—Dugwar's Indian Feats.—Stokes's Lectures, &c Open from Twelve till Five, and Seven till Ten. Admission, One Shilling.

ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL,
HAVERSTOCK-HILL.
CHOLERA ORPHANS.

In deep sympathy with the present sufferings of the poor, the Committee of the above charity have determined to have an extra election for Ten Orphans, whose parents, or father only, may have died of cholera. This will not supersede the election in January next, when Forty Orphans will also be admitted. Immediate application should be made for forms to fill up. There are now 355 Orphans under the care of the charity, which depends upon public support for more than three-fourths of its annual income. Contributions will be thankfully received for the Special Fund for Cholera Orphans as well as for the ordinary purposes of the charity. Orphans are eligible from any part of the kingdom.

JOSEPH SOUL, Secretary.

Office, 56, Ludgate-hill, E.C.

ALEXANDRA ORPHANAGE for INFANTS, 5 and 6, ALBERT-ROAD, ST. JOHN'S VILLA, UPPER HOLLOWAY.

The NEXT ELECTION will occur in NOVEMBER, when TWELVE INFANTS will be ADMITTED. Forms to fill up may be had on application. Orphans from early infancy until five years of age are eligible, from any part of the Kingdom. The list will close on the 1st October.

The committee thankfully acknowledge the support they have already received, and earnestly solicit its continuance. Thirty-five infants are now in the establishment, and the number of applicants is greatly increasing, proving the necessity for this new and important charity.

JOSEPH SOUL, Hon. Secretary.

Office, 56, Ludgate-hill, E.C.

For each of the above charities £10 10s. and upwards, or an annual subscription of £1 1s. and upwards, constitutes a governor, and entitles to two votes at each election; £5 5s., or 10s. 6d. annually, a subscriber.

HELP for the EAST of LONDON.

CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED BY THE REV. JOHN KENNEDY AND FRIENDS.

	£	s.	d.
Sums already acknowledged	375	8	5
Sums received between August 28th and September 4th:—			
Emma Wigmore	0	3	0
H. B. E.	0	5	0
"Mary" (Kensington)	5	0	0
M Kempster	1	1	0
A Few Friends, per L. M.	1	0	0
A. B.	0	5	0
B C. (out of pity)	0	3	0
Mary B. C.	0	3	0
Psalm xci.	0	3	1
S. R. (West Bromwich)	0	2	0
Friends, by E. Johns	0	10	0
M. C. B.	0	10	6
Psalm xci.	0	5	0
Children's Offering, Glenfern House	0	2	0
Three Children	0	1	0
Three Brothers (Barking)	0	7	6
By Mr Oughton	0	5	0
Rebecca Salmon	2	0	0
Mrs. C. Hammond	0	5	0
James Armstrong	1	0	0
Reader of "Christian World"	0	2	6
"Orphans"	0	5	0
U. B.	0	10	0
"Dei Gratia"	0	5	0
E. S. (Exmouth)	0	2	6
From Christchurch	0	2	0
From Upperteau	0	2	0
S. T.	0	2	6
H. J.	0	5	0
A Widow's Mite (Epsom)	0	2	6
Anonymous	0	2	0
Congregational Chapel, Bromley, Kent, per James Scrutton	6	10	6
R. G.	0	4	0
E. R.	0	1	0
Sacramental Collection at Cranbrook Chapel, Cheshunt, per Rev. J. W. Walker, B.A.	4	0	0
Three Friends	0	7	8
Emma Bell	0	10	0
A Constant Invalid	0	2	6
Thank-offering from S. N.	0	5	0
Sabbath School, Floore, per W. James	0	8	4
M. S.	0	2	0
Addington, Kent	0	2	6
R. W.	0	5	0
E. Nicholson	1	0	6

Further Contributions will be thankfully received by T. Scrutton, Esq., 3, Corbet-court, Gracechurch-street; Rev. James Bowley, 18, Stepney-causeway; and Rev. John Kennedy, 4, Stepney-green, E.

The Contributors are referred to a letter in another column.

ROCKSIDE SANATORIUM, MATLOCK BANK, DERBYSHIRE. Established 1860, is replete with every convenience for the most skilful application of the Water Cure, and the comfort of its inmates. Terms, from One and a Half to Two Guineas a week. Physician, J. Cash, Esq., M.R.C.S.

For particulars apply to Mr. W. C. Wyles, Proprietor

A YOUNG LADY of Education and Ability is desirous of obtaining an indoor SITUATION in a FANCY STATIONER'S or Light Business. A small salary sufficient. The best references given.

Address to Y. L., care of Mr. G. Street, Advertising Offices, 30, Cornhill, E.C.

PRECENTOR.—A GENTLEMAN of Experience as a Precentor and Teacher of Vocal Music is open to an ENGAGEMENT in that capacity in any part of London.

Address, P. T., care of Mr. Penny, 1, Ivy-lane, Paternoster-row, E.C.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, a First-Class LADIES' SCHOOL, in a good town in the centre of England. The present Proprietor is desirous of meeting with a successor possessed of experience and personal piety. The School in question has sustained a high reputation for twenty years, and is now in full working order. The Furniture to be taken at a valuation.

Address, O. P., Messrs. Cocks and Co., New Burlington-street, London, E.C.

SITUATION in a SHOP.—A YOUNG LADY of active habits, remarkably good address, and pleasing manners, wishes for a SITUATION in the Book, Toy and Fancy, or other Light Business. In a serious family preferred. The first three or six months will be given if wished.

Address, G. K., 43, Hornsey-road, London, N.

GUILDFORD.

MRS. and MISS SPRENT desire to intimate to their Friends and the Public generally, that they have REMOVED their EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT from WOODBRIDGE-ROAD to WESTBURY HOUSE, where they are able to receive an additional number of YOUNG LADIES The House and Grounds possess every requisite for the comfort and recreation of the Pupils.

Prospectuses, with references, forwarded on application. September, 1866.

THE COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, BIRKDALE PARK, SOUTHPORT.

Home comforts. Superior educational advantages. Moderate Terms. Prospectuses and References from the Rev. E. Webster, M.R.C.P., Principal.

FOREST HOUSE, WOODFORD.—The next SESSION begins on WEDNESDAY, September 12th. Prospectuses may be had on application to the Principal, G. F. H Sykes, B.A. Pupils from this School have obtained distinctions at University College, at the London Matriculation, Oxford Local, and College of Preceptors' Examinations.

WHITTINGTON HOUSE, FOREST-HILL, SYDENHAM.—The Rev. H. J. CHANCELLOR receives young gentlemen to board and educate. The course of instruction includes the subjects required for the Oxford Local Examinations. Masters in Music, Drawing, and Modern Languages. Referees—Sir F. G. Moon, Bart., E. Hamilton, Esq., M.P., Professor Fawcett, Esq., M.P., Rev. S. Martin, J. Spence, D.D., Newman Hall, LL.B., W. J. Unwin, LL.D., R. D. Wilson, W. J. Todd, &c. &c. Other references, with terms, sent on application.

EDUCATION for YOUNG LADIES, LANSDOWNE-HOUSE, LONDON-ROAD, LEICESTER.

(Situation high and healthy, at the outskirts of the town.)
Conducted by the Misses MIALL, assisted by Professors, and French and English Resident Governesses.

A thoroughly solid English education, under the immediate superintendence of the Principals; with all the necessary accomplishments—French, German, Latin, Music, Singing, Drawing, &c. Occasional Scientific Lectures from Professors. Special attention given to moral and religious training; and the comforts and advantages of a refined home provided.

References to the parents of the pupils.

COOK'S TOURIST TICKETS for One or Two Months from any date, for PARIS, SWITZERLAND, and ITALY, are the Cheapest. Swiss Tickets are available for any express and ordinary train, are freely recognised by all railway officials, save the traveller from trouble and annoyance, and introduce to first class at second-class rates. See "Guide to Cook's Paris and Swiss Tour," 1s.; post free, 1s. 3d.

COOK'S SCOTTISH TOURIST TICKETS provide for cheap travelling over the best routes in the country. See "Cook's Scottish Tourist Directory," with seven Maps and 160 pages of Letterpress, 3s. post free.

COOK'S TRIP in September to Emancipated VENICE. See new number of "Excursionist." 2d.; post free, 3d.

Tourist Office, 98, Fleet-street.

MR. COOKE BAINES,
RAILWAY COMPENSATION VALUER, &c.,
106, Cheapside, E.C.

Being extensively engaged in conducting CLAIMS for COMPENSATION against RAILWAY COMPANIES, Mr. Baines takes this means of offering his services to his numerous friends who may be affected by the various Railway and other Public Works in and around the Metropolis

The very large number of cases that have already passed through his hands and satisfactorily arranged, enables him with confidence to undertake the conduct of any claims entrusted to his care.

Assurances effected. Rents collected. Auction Sales and Valuations for Probate undertaken.

SHORTHAND.—PITMAN'S PHONOGRAPHY.—Phonography is taught in Class, at 7s. 6d.; or Private Instruction given, personally or by post, for £1 1s. the Perfect Course of Lessons.

London: 20, Paternoster-row, E.C.

TETTENHALL PROPRIETARY SCHOOL.

MIDLAND COUNTIES PROPRIETARY SCHOOL COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD MASTER: Rev. ROBERT HALLEY, M.A.
SECOND MASTER: EDWARD STEANE JACKSON, Esq., M.A.

The Next TERM will COMMENCE on the 1st AUGUST, when a portion of the New Buildings will be ready for Occupation.

PRESENT TERMS:

For Pupils entering under 14 years of age, 40 guineas.
For Pupils entering above 14 years of age, 50 guineas.

These Terms will be increased Ten Guineas for Pupils entering after August.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

The ANNUAL MEETING was held on FRIDAY, the 10th inst.; CHARLES TURNER, Esq., M.P., in the chair.

The following is an epitome of the Report:—

"FIRE BRANCH.

"The progress of the Company, as respects the amount of business effected, has been satisfactory, the returns of duty published by Parliament, on the motion of the Chairman of this Company, exhibiting by far the largest measure of increase which the Company has ever experienced.

"The total net amount of Fire premium for the year, after deducting guarantees, is £414,733 13s.

"LIFE BRANCH.

"Turning now to the Life Branch, it remains to be reported that the progress has been marked by unchecked success. This will be made clear by one or two statistical expositions.

"Taking the four previous quinquennial periods, it is found that the first, from 1845 to 1849 inclusive, commenced with a sum assured for—

Year 1845 of	£23,349 ..	and ended the period with a total sum assured of	£272,796		
The Second, 1850-54					
Do.	1850 ..	95,650 ..	do.	do.	733,408
The Third, 1855-60					
Do.	1855 ..	206,514 ..	do.	do.	1,655,678
The Fourth, 1860-64					
Do.	1860 ..	499,242 ..	do.	do.	3,489,215

And now the first year of the fifth like period, viz., 1865, the Company has granted assurances for £886,668, nearly twice the amount at the commencement of the last quinquennial period.

"If, therefore, the result of the total five years, ending in the year 1869, were to have a corresponding increase with the previous periods of five years each, the amount of business that would be effected in the quinquennial period now running would be more than has ever been on record in any insurance establishment in this country.

"The Directors have likewise to report that the Life funds have increased by the sum of £103,146, the accumulated funds of this department now amounting to £740,458. As an addition of at least £100,000 per annum to these accumulations during the next ten years may now be fairly anticipated, it is within reasonable expectation that during this period the Life funds will approach nearly to £2,000,000 sterling.

"The Directors propose to the Proprietors that a Dividend be declared of 3s. per Share, and a Bonus of 4s. per Share, together 7s. per Share, free of income-tax.

"It is a matter of satisfaction to state that after withdrawing the amount of this Dividend and Bonus from the profit and loss account, a credit balance will still remain to that account of no less than £62,076 9s. in addition to the reserve fund, which by the augmentation of the year, now reaches the sum of £116,913 2s. 10d.

This report was unanimously adopted.

PERCY M. DOVE, Manager and Actuary.
JOHN B. JOHNSTON, Secretary in London.

LONDON and GENERAL WATER PURIFYING COMPANY.

The Water we drink contains organic matter, Infusoria, Fungi, together with various mineral salts. Although sparkling to the eye and pleasant to the taste, it is unquestionably injurious to health and unfit for consumption as an article of diet. Chemistry and the microscope have of late revealed, moreover, that these cannot be removed by ordinary filters; such may render the water clear, but clearness is not indicative of purity. Filtration by ascension through animal charcoal under a peculiar mechanical arrangement, is the only mode by which organic matter as dissolved and contained in impure water can be removed. This is completely effected by the CISTERN FILTER of the LONDON and GENERAL WATER PURIFYING COMPANY, which has received the support of scientific and medical men, numbers of whom use the filters, and have given testimonials of its efficacy. These filters have been adopted in her Majesty's household, by other members of the Royal Family, and in the London military hospitals and barracks. No attention whatever is necessary on the part of servants, &c., under this system, as when the filter is once fixed it remains constant and self-acting.

Dr. Letheby writes, February 18, 1865:—"At the very first I perceived that the principles on which it is constructed are scientifically correct, and now, after a long experience of its action, I find that the operation of it is simple and certain."

Ordinary water when filtered by the Company's filter is incapable of acting injuriously upon lead pipes or metallic reservoirs.

Prices from 30s. to £4 10s. Household filters based on this principle from 12s. 6d and upwards. The filter in operation, and every information, at the offices, 157, Strand, 4 doors from Somerset House.

STATIONERY, PRINTING, ACCOUNT BOOKS, and every requisite for the Counting house. Qualities and prices will compare advantageously with any house in the trade. The Forms and Account Books required under "THE COMPANIES' ACT, 1862," kept in stock. Share Certificates Engraved and Printed. Official Seals Designed and Executed.—ASH and FLINT, 49, Fleet-street, City, and opposite the Railway Stations, London-bridge, Sou

LONDON ONE PENNY NEWSPAPER

BENSON, J. W., by Special Appointment to H R.H. the Prince of Wales.

BENSON'S WATCHES. Prize Medal, 1865.

BENSON'S WATCHES, sent safe by post.

BENSON'S CLOCKS, manufactured by Steam Power.

BENSON'S SILVER & ELECTRO-PLATE. Prize Medal, 1862.

BENSON'S GOLD JEWELLERY. Novel and Artistic.

BENSON'S ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLET. 2d.

BENSON, Old Bond-street and Westbourne-grove.

BENSON'S STEAM FACTORY and CITY SHOWROOMS, 58 and 60, Ludgate-hill.

FRANKS, SON, & COMPANY,

WHOLESALE TEA DEALERS,

49, QUEEN-STREET, CANNON-STREET WEST, E.C.

"STANDARD TEAS"

(STRONGLY RECOMMENDED)

Composed of a choice selection of teas to combine strength and flavour.

No. 1 Black, at 2s. 10d. | No. 1 Mixed, Green and Black, at 2s. 10d.
„ 2 Black, at 2s. 2d. | „ 2 ditto, at 2s. 2d.

Supplied in 6lb. and 12lb. Canisters. The prices include Canisters and Carriage paid. Small Tasting Samples supplied gratuitously carriage paid. TERMS—Cash.

PURE PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c.,

And Table Deliencies of the highest quality. See *Lancet* and Dr. Hassell's Report.

May be obtained from all Grocers and Oilmen, and wholesale of the Manufacturers,

CROSSE and BLACKWELL, Purveyors to the Queen, Soho-square, London.

Field's Prize Medal Paraffine Candles,

(The Original) 1s. 3d. per lb.

Field's Marble Sperm Candles.

1s. per lb.

To be had of all Dealers in Town and Country.

BEDSTEADS, BEDDING, AND BED-ROOM FURNITURE.

An ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, with prices of 1,000 articles of BEDROOM FURNITURE, sent (free by post) on application to FILMER and SONS, Upholsterers, 31, 32, and 33, Berners-street, London, W., and 34, and 35, Charles-street, Oxford-street, W.

TO MOTHERS AND INVALIDS.

NEAVE'S FARINACEOUS FOOD for INFANTS and INVALIDS has been before the public for forty years, and has received the unqualified approval of Drs. Lankester, Hassell, Lethe by, Ure and other eminent medical practitioners; also of invalids and parents who have used this food as a diet for their children. Being entirely pure and unmedicated, it can be confidently recommended as highly nutritious, and superior to anything of the kind hitherto introduced. Sold in 1lb. canisters at 1s. per lb., by the leading chemists and grocers throughout the kingdom. Wholesale by Crosse and Blackwell, Barclay and Co., Sutton and Co., W. Edwards, and J. M. Rendall, London; Thompson and Capper, Liverpool; and by the Manufacturers, Neave and Co., Fordingbridge, Salisbury.

DR. DE JONGH'S

(Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium)

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

Recommended by the most eminent Medical Men throughout the world as the safest, speediest, and most effectual remedy for

CONSUMPTION, CHRONIC BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, COUGHS, RHEUMATISM, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, RICKETS, INFANTILE WASTING, AND ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.

The invariable purity, uniform excellence, palatableness, speedy efficacy, and consequent economy, of this unrivalled preparation have obtained for it the unqualified confidence of the medical profession, and an unprecedented amount of public patronage.

Its immeasurable therapeutic superiority over every other variety is now universally acknowledged.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS:—

Dr. EDWARD SMITH, F.R.S.,

Physician to the Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, Brompton, &c., &c.

"We think it a great advantage that there is one kind of Cod Liver Oil which is universally admitted to be genuine—the Light Brown Oil supplied by DR. DE JONGH. It has long been our practice when prescribing the Oil, to recommend this kind, since, amidst so much variety and uncertainty, we have confidence in its genuineness."—Extract from *Consumption: its Early and Remediable Stages.*

Dr. LANKESTER, F.R.S.,

Coroner for Central Middlesex, &c., &c.

"I consider that the purity and genuineness of this Oil are secured in its preparation by the personal attention of so good a chemist and intelligent a physician as DR. DE JONGH. Hence, I deem the Cod Liver Oil sold under his guarantee to be preferable to any other kind as regards genuineness and medicinal efficacy."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is sold only in capsuled IMPERIAL Half-Pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9d.; Quarts, 9s.; labelled with his stamp and signature, WITHOUT WHICH NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE, by respectable Chemists and Druggists.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,

ANSAR, HARFORD, & CO., 77, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

FURNISH YOUR HOUSE WITH THE BEST ARTICLES AT

DEANE'S.

DEANE'S—Celebrated Table Cutlery, every variety of style and finish.
DEANE'S—Electro-plated Spoons and Forks, best manufacture, strongly plated.
DEANE'S—Electro-plate Tea and Coffee Sets, Liqueur Stands, Cruets, Cake Baskets, &c.
DEANE'S—Dish Covers and Hot-water Dishes. Prices of Tin Dish Covers in sets, 18s., 30s., 40s., 63s., 78s.
DEANE'S—Papier Maché Tea Trays in sets, from 21s., new and elegant patterns constantly introduced.
DEANE'S—Bronzed Tea and Coffee Urns, with Loysell's and other patent improvements.
DEANE'S—Copper and Brass Goods, Kettles, Stew and Preserving Pans, Stockpots, &c.
DEANE'S—Moderator and Rock Oil Lamps, a large and handsome assortment.
DEANE'S—Gas Chandeliers, newly-designed patterns in Glass and Bronze—three-light glass from 63s.
DEANE'S—Domestic Baths for every purpose. Bath-room fitted complete.
DEANE'S—Fenders and Fire-irons, in all modern and approved patterns.
DEANE'S—Bedsteads in Iron and Brass, with Bedding of superior quality.
DEANE'S—Register Stoves, improved London-made Kitcheners, Ranges, &c.
DEANE'S—Cornices and Cornice-poles, a variety of patterns French and English.
DEANE'S—Tin and Japan Goods, Iron Ware, and Culinary Utensils.
DEANE'S—Turnery, Brushes, Mats, &c., well made strong, and serviceable.
DEANE'S—Horticultural Tools, Lawn Mowers, Garden Rollers, Wire-work, &c.
DEANE'S—Harness, Saddles, and Horse Clothing, manufactured on the premises, of the best materia

NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE AND PRICED FURNISHING LIST GRATIS AND POST FREE.

Established A.D. 1700.

DEANE & CO. (46, King William Street), LONDON BRIDGE.

COALS.—By Screw Steamers and Railway.—LEA and COMPANY'S Price for HETTON, HASWELL, or LAMBTON WALL'S-END, the best House Coal, direct by screw steamers, or the Great Northern Railway, is 26s. per ton; Hartlepool, or Wall's-end Seconds, 25s.; best Silkstone (G. Chambers and Co.'s), 23s.; Wharncliffe, 23s.; second-class, 22s.; new Silkstone, 22s.; Clay Cross 23s. and 20s.; Derby Bright, 20s; Barnsley. 20s.; Tanfield Moor, for Smiths, 20s.; Hartley, 19s.; best small, 13s. Coke, 15s. per chaldron net cash. Delivered, thoroughly screened, to any part of London. All orders to LEA and CO.'S Offices, Highbury, N.; Kingsland, N.E.; Great Northern Railway Coal Department, King's-cross, N.; and 4 and 5 Wharves, Regent's-park Basin N.W. No Travellers or Agents employed.

COALS. — Best Coals only. — GEO. J. COCKERELL and Co.'s price is now 27s. per ton cash for the BEST SCREENED COALS, as supplied by them to her Majesty and H. R. H. the Prince of Wales—13, Cornhill, E.C.; Purfleet-wharf, Earl-street, Blackfriars, E.C.; Eaton-wharf, Grosvenor-canal, Pimlico (office next to the Grosvenor Hotel), S.W.; Sunderland-wharf, Peckham, S.E.; and Durham-wharf, Wandsworth, S.W.; and at Brighton.

CAUTION.—The above are the only addresses of G. J. C. & Co.

W. F. THOMAS & CO.'S

NEW PATENT SEWING MACHINES,

PRODUCING WORK ALIKE UPON BOTH SIDES,

£5 5s.

6, NEWGATE-ST., & REGENT-CIRCUS, OXFORD-ST., LONDON.

Catalogues free.

TONIC BITTERS.

WATERS' QUININE WINE, the most palatable and wholesome Bitter in existence; an efficient Tonic, an unequalled stomachic, and a gentle stimulant. Sold by Grocers, Italian Warehousemen, Wine Merchants, Confectioners, and others, at 30s. a dozen. Manufactured by WATERS and WILLIAMS, 2, Martin's-lane, Cannon-street, London. Wholesale Agents, E. Lewis and Co., Worcester.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR.—CHURCHER'S TOILET CREAM maintains its superiority for imparting richness, softness, and fragrance to the Hair, as well as being a most economical article. Price 1s., 1s. 6d., and 6s. Batchelor's Instantaneous Columbian Hair Dye is the best extant, Black or Brown, 4s. 6d., 7s., and 14s per packet. Sold by Hairdressers, and at R. HOVENDEN'S, No. 5, Great Marlborough-street, W.; and 93 and 95, City-road, E.C. N.B.—Wholesale warehouse for all Hairdressers' goods.

First Class Prize Medal, Dublin, 1865.

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE! GILLINGWATER'S ATRAPILATORY is the best Hair Dye in England. Grey, red, or rusty hair dyed instantly to a beautiful and natural brown or black without the least injury to hair or skin, and the ill effects of bad dyes remedied. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers of repute, and by the Proprietor, W. Gillingwater, 353 (late 96), Goswell-road. Sent free to any railway station in the kingdom, in cases, 3s. 6d., 5s. 6d. and 10s. 6d. each. Beware of Counterfeits.

HAIR DESTROYER for removing superfluous hair on the face, neck, and arms. This great disfigurement to female beauty is effectually removed by this article, which is easily applied, and certain in effect. In Boxes, with directions for use, 3s. 6d. each. Sent free to any railway station, and may be had of Perfumers and Chemists, and of the proprietor, W. Gillingwater, 353 (late 96), Goswell-road. Beware of Counterfeits.

BALDNESS PREVENTED.—GILLINGWATER'S QUININE POMADE prepared with cantharides restores the hair in all cases of sudden baldness, or bald patches where no visible signs of roots exist, and prevents the hair falling off. In bottles 3s. 6d. and 5s. 6d. each. May be had of all Chemists and Perfumers, and of the proprietor, W. Gillingwater, 353 (late 96) Goswell-road. Sent free to any railway station. Beware of Counterfeits.

CONSUMPTION.—DR. CHURCHILL'S

Successful Treatment of Consumption, Diseases of the Chest, Chronic Cough, General Debility, Loss of Appetite, &c., by the Syrups of Hypophosphite of Lime, Soda, and Iron, and by the Pills of Hypophosphite of Quinine and of Manganese, prepared by H. H. Swaun, of Paris. Price 4s. 6d. per bottle Wholesale and Retail Agents, DINNEFORD and Co. Chemists 172, Bond-street, London.

PREVENTION BETTER THAN CURE.—During the prevalence of Epidemic it is of the utmost importance that the Stomach should be kept free from disorder, and the Blood in a state of purity. Both these objects may be effected by the use of KAYE'S WORSDELL'S PILLS, which remove all noxious accumulations from the system, and build up the health by their purifying and tonic effect.

Sold by all Medicine Vendors. Wholesale Depot, 22, Bread-street, London.

ALEXANDRE'S HARMONIUMS, at five and six guineas—CHAPPELL and Co. recommend these as incomparably the best cheap HARMONIUMS. Alexandre's last medal (1862) was especially for "cheapness combined with excellence of manufacture." Four octaves, with one pedal board, five guineas; five octaves, with two pedal boards, six guineas. An immense stock of all kinds.—At Chappell's, 50, New Bond-street.

ALEXANDRE'S BOUDOIR HARMONIUM (The Queen's Model), as designed and manufactured expressly for her Majesty's private use, in rosewood case, with ten stops and percussion action, thirty-five guineas; also, with fourteen stops and percussion action, fifty-five guineas. These instruments are eminently adapted for boudoirs and drawing-rooms.—CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

ALEXANDRE'S PRIZE EXHIBITION MODEL HARMONIUM for the CHURCH, thirteen stops, four rows of vibrators, and Venetian swell, worked by the heel of the right foot, in oak case thirty-two guineas. A large assortment may be always seen at CHAPPELL and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street.

DELICATE AND CLEAR COMPLEXIONS,

WITH A DELIGHTFUL AND LASTING FRAGRANCE.

BY USING

The Celebrated United Service Soap Tablets

4d. and 6d. each. Manufactured by

J. C. & J. FIELD, UPPER MARSH, LAMBETH

Order of your Chemist, Grocer, or Chandler.

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

This delicious Condiment, pronounced by Connoisseurs

"THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE,"

Is prepared solely by LEA and PERRINS.

The Public are respectfully cautioned against worthless imitations, and should see that LEA and PERRINS' Names are on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.

*** Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors Worcester; Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London, &c., &c., and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

RUPTURES.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

WHITE'S MOC-MAIN PATENT LEVER TRUSS, requiring no steel spring round the body, is recommended for the following peculiarities and advantages:—1st. Facility of application; 2nd. Perfect freedom from liability to chafe or excoriate; 3rd. It may be worn with equal comfort in any position of the body, by night or day; 4th. It admits of every kind of exercise without the slightest inconvenience to the wearer, and is perfectly concealed from observation.

"We do not hesitate to give to this invention our unqualified approbation; and we strenuously advise the use of it to all those who stand in need of that protection, which they cannot so fully, nor with the same comfort, obtain from any other apparatus or truss as from that which we have the highest satisfaction in thus recommending."—*Church and State Gazette.*

Recommended by the following eminent Surgeons:—William Fergusson, Esq., F.R.S., Professor of Surgery in King's College, Surgeon to King's College Hospital, &c.; C. G. Guthrie, Esq., Surgeon to the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital; W. Bowman, Esq., F.R.S., Assistant-Surgeon to King's College Hospital; T. Callaway, Esq. Senior Assistant-Surgeon to Guy's Hospital; W. Coulson, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to the Magdalene Hospital; T. Blizard Curling Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to the London Hospital; W. J. Fisher, Esq., Surgeon-in-Chief to the Metropolitan Police Force; Aston Key, Esq., Surgeon to Prince Albert; Robert Liston, Esq., F.R.S.; James Luke, Esq., Surgeon to the London Truss Society; Erasmus Wilson, Esq., F.R.S.; and many others.

A Descriptive Circular may be had by post, and the Truss which cannot fail to fit) can be forwarded by post, on sending the circumference of the body, two inches below the hips, to the Manufacturer,

Mr. WHITE, 228, PICCADILLY, LONDON.

Price of a Single Truss, 16s., 21s., 26s. 6d., and 31s. 6d Postage, 1s.

Price of a Double Truss, 31s. 6d., 42s., and 52s. 6d. Postage 1s. 8d.

Price of an Umbilical Truss, 42s. and 52s. Postage 1s. 10d.

Post-office Orders to be made payable to John White, Post Office, Piccadilly.

NEW PATENT

ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE-CAPS, &c. The material of which these are made is recommended by the faculty as being peculiarly elastic and compressible, and the best invention for giving efficient and permanent support in all cases of WEAKNESS, and swelling of the LEGS, VARICOSE VEINS, SPRAINS, &c. It is porous, light in texture, and inexpensive, and is drawn on like an ordinary stocking Price 4s. 6d., 7s. 6d. 10s., to 16s. each. Postage 6d.

John White, Manufacturer, 228, Piccadilly, London.

THE

Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT, AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XXVI.—NEW SERIES, No. 1087.] LONDON: WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1866. PRICE { UNSTAMPED.. 5d. / STAMPED..... 6d.

CONTENTS.

ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS:
Social Influence of the State-Church..... 709
Ecclesiastical Notes.... 709
The Liberation Movement in Wales 710
Church and Dissent in Wales.—Public Education 711
The Ultra-Ritualists .. 712
A Model Village School 712
Religious Intelligence.. 713
CORRESPONDENCE:
Help for the East of London 714
The Remarriage Case .. 714
Affirmations in Place of Oaths 714
The British Association .. 714
Mr. Laing, M.P., and his Constituents 715
Mr. Grant Duff on Education 716
Drowning of Four Schoolboys at Brighton 716
Ex-Governor Eyre and the British Public 717
The Cholera 717
Postscript 717
LEADING ARTICLES:
Summary 718
The Peace of Prague .. 718
Recovery of the 1865 Atlantic Cable 719
The Bribery Revelations..... 719
Legislation for the Poor 719
Suspense 720
Foreign and Colonial 721
Foreign Miscellany 723
Recovery of the 1865 Atlantic Cable 724
The Reform Movement.. 724
Election Commissions.... 725
Literature 726
Literature, Science, and Art 727
Court, Official, and Personal News 727
Miscellaneous News..... 727

Ecclesiastical Affairs.

SOCIAL INFLUENCES OF THE STATE CHURCH.

IV.

AMENITIES.

THE *odium theologicum* is in bad repute all the world over. Religious controversies, barren as they may be in other respects, are usually prolific enough of ungentle and ungainly expressions of wrath or contempt. The State-Church is not exclusively, perhaps not pre-eminently, blameworthy as to this evil habit. Very few sects, we fancy, whether of European or Transatlantic Christendom, can boast in reference to it, "These hands are clean." Perhaps, it has obtained more notice as a characteristic of ecclesiastical disputes, on account of the contrast it presents to the spirit of the Gospel. Ill-mannered abuse of opponents certainly is not confined to those whose ground of difference is religious. Even science can produce its foul-mouthed scolds, and philology, to say nothing of anthropology, can severally furnish their specimens of controversial scurrility. Wounded vanity is always spiteful, and it is the readiest resource of a disputant when arguments tell heavily against him, to effect a diversion by aiming his shafts against the self-esteem of his antagonist. The *odium theologicum* is a bitter variety of a very common species—it is not a distinct species of itself. We shall not do the State-Church the injustice of attempting to trace up the vice to its existence or influence—but we do think that, as far as that influence modifies the outward form in which the vice shows itself, it modifies it for the worse.

In proof of our observation, we shall not take the reader back to bygone times. Hardly a century ago, the temper of the age, not less than the temper of the Church, seemed to relish the "fire-water" of ecclesiastical rudeness. To bespatter with mire people who could not if they would, and would not if they could, yield up their convictions on demand, used to be rather a pleasant, and not a disreputable clerical pastime—and to confess the truth, the game was commonly taken up with energy by those on the other side. All classes have learned since then to "moderate the rancour of their tongues," and disputation is carried on with weapons less likely to hack and tear what they are still very frequently used to wound. So far, unquestionably, civilisation has done us some good, and although we suspect that, over a very considerable extent of surface, it is only skin deep, we are not disposed to undervalue even that. It would be puerile, however, to shut our eyes to the fact that ecclesiastical ascendancy encourages a peculiarity of manner which is far from agreeable towards all who decline to recognise it as right, and that its customary amenities to such as are withoutside the pale still smack of the unwholesome soil which produces them. It is to this last fact that we mean to invite the reader's attention, as one that falls within the range of observation to which we desire to restrict ourselves.

The most obtrusive feature of the peculiarity to which we have alluded, is insolence. We would gladly find a milder word for it if it would as fitly represent the thing. But insolence, both in its etymological and in its conventional sense, is precisely what we mean. It is sometimes unconsciously displayed—often, we doubt not, without any distinct purpose of giving offence—but insolence it is nevertheless. We despair of being able to convey to the more ardent members of the Establishment such a notion of it as will impress them in the same way that it impresses us. What we see can only be seen from our position. If we could change places with our Church friends—if we could bear ourselves towards them as they do towards us, they would instantly and instinctively catch our meaning. There radiates from them an air of assumption which would positively startle them if, instead of going forth of them, it fanned their own faces. Were those who dissent from the State-Church customarily to adopt in reference to those who belong to it, the same phraseology which is habitually used with regard to themselves, or any language equivalent to it—were they, in season and out of season, in Parliament, in the press, at public festivities, in social gatherings, at almost every conceivable meeting of fellow-citizens for parochial or national, political or philanthropic purposes, to thrust the object of their religious choice before the notice of those who differed from them, and all but extort a recognition of its supremacy—were they to express toleration of Episcopalians and expect them to be thankful for it—were they to snatch up and appropriate to their exclusive use all manner of national provisions for the common good, and wonder at the impudence of other claimants to equal participation—were they, in short, to conduct themselves on the estate of their forefathers as if they alone were entitled to inherit it, and to not merely oust the rest of the family from all share in the property, but compel them to contribute to the management of it for their own advantage—we have no doubt that *their* insolence would provoke remark. As it is, the members of the State-Church, partly from want of consideration, partly from habit, but chiefly perhaps as the result of their politico-ecclesiastical theory, see nothing in it to be complained of. To them, it is a part of the natural order of things. They have never known any other. It does not cut across any of their feelings. On the contrary, it rather flatters them. They are hardly aware of the superciliousness and presumption which this state of things infuses into their social demeanour, and it is doubtful whether anything short of an absolute reversal of their position would suffice to make them fully sensible of the disagreeable impression the style and tone of their behaviour are apt to produce on those towards whom they are ordinarily displayed. In this, as in other matters, it is commonly forgotten that—

——the eye sees not itself,
But by reflection from some other thing.

To this unconscious insolence, however, there is very often added that which represents deliberate purpose. The State-Church breeds in some men, and more especially in some of the clerical profession, an insufferable arrogance of spirit—a spirit which evidently delights in heaping contumely upon Nonconformity, and upon all who profess it. It would, perhaps, be impossible to find within the whole range of vituperative expressions, a greater number or variety of abusing and insulting epithets, images, inuendoes, and charges, against any one class of human beings than clerical controversialists have levelled against Dissenters. We make the assertion in reference to the past, and gladly acknowledge that it does not apply with equal force in the present day. Even now, however, the legally-authorised priests, who carry themselves with gentlemanly considerateness towards those who seek other religious teaching than theirs, are comparatively few. Some of them say and put in print vilifying and slanderous words which make their own friends blush on their account—others of them *do* things which outrage not simply generosity, but decency, of feeling. There is a vein of savageness in their common modes of referring to Dissenters—a sort of red-Indian blood mingling with the blood of their civilisation—and it is apt to break out and show itself wherever the trail of Nonconformity is caught sight of. In presence of that object of their antipathy, clergymen are wondrously prone to forget that they are gentlemen. And a considerable portion of the State-Church press more or less successfully rivals them—that portion of it particularly which has its main circle of readers among the clergy. Good manners are commonly forgotten by the writers in these prints whenever the objects, motives, and doings of Dissenters are treated of, and ribaldry seems to be thought, not merely permissible, but appropriate.

Tu quoque will, of course, be retorted. Yes, but that is part of our case. The provocation is excessive, and it is not often yielded to, at least to anything like the extent that might be expected; nor, when sense of injustice speaks most strongly, does it return insolence for insolence. But if it did, this only places in a more vivid light the deteriorating social influence of the State-Church. The question between the supporters and opponents of Church Establishments is great enough to deserve calm and elevated discussion. For the most part, the latter have so treated it, while the former have too generally deemed it sufficient to pelt those who differ from them with dirt, to disparage their motives and overwhelm their efforts with ridicule, and, in some cases, with low buffoonery. It is anything but a flattering trait of English society. It is exemplified, under this specially repulsive aspect of it, nowhere but in connection with the subject of State-ecclesiasticism. We take it, therefore, and believe we are justified in taking it, as one of the fruits of the system.

ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES.

WE print in another column a summary of a portion of the evidence taken before the House of Commons' Committee on Education with respect to the relationship subsisting between the Church and the Nonconformists of Wales. The education question is an old battle-ground for Welsh Nonconformists. Some twenty years ago it was fought out in these columns. Then the principal subject of complaint related to the misrepresentations of Churchmen as to the state of education amongst the people. No point of this nature is now raised. The question at issue is more important than any question of fact—it relates to the comparative rights of the two unequal sections of society into which Wales is divided. There is, in that country, a minority of a tenth of the people who, by money, by landlord influence, and by unscrupulous misrepresentations, have obtained a considerable hold on the public education of children. They have, with the aid of the Privy Council Office, built National Church Schools in districts where there are scarcely any Church people, and no poor Church people, and then, with the aid of the landlord, they have prevented the subsequent erection of any British or Nonconformist school. Nearly the whole of the children who attend these schools are Dissenters, who are taught the Church formularies, and sometimes forced to attend Church services. Not a Dissenter is allowed to be on the committee, and the whole of the religious teaching is in the hands of the clergy.

It is not unnatural that, under such circumstances, the Dissenters should have remonstrated with the Committee of Privy Council. As they were able to back their remonstrances with facts in proof of the gross abuse and unjust application of public money by the Churchmen of their neighbourhoods, the necessity of investigating the whole subject was at last seen. Accordingly, ten days were devoted by Sir John Pakington's Committee to a searching inquiry into the alleged grievances, and the actual relations of Church and Dissent. Twenty-three wit-

nesses, consisting of diocesan and Government inspectors, Dissenting laymen and ministers, landed proprietors and Church clergymen, were examined, and the Committee were fully enlightened concerning the strength and the success of Welsh Nonconformity. The evidence which we print is a portion of that taken by the Committee. It will be seen that several questions were raised. Some of the alleged grievances were fully substantiated, but others were reduced in proportion. This, however, is clear—that in Nonconformist Wales, Churchmen, through the aid of the Privy Council Office, have obtained the largest share of educating power, and that that power is being used for proselytising purposes.

But is there no protection by the Conscience Clause? The evidence goes to show—first, that the Conscience Clause is in force in very few schools; secondly, that the clergymen, while they will frequently act according to its spirit, refuse to have it in their Trust-deeds; thirdly, that it is no real protection to a child, for where there is no legal power there is a social power which is used without fail; and fourthly, that Dissenters themselves will not have the Clause. We are glad to notice the firm language of our friends upon this point. One and all agree that the Clause is unsuitable to the condition of society in Wales, and Mr. Gee rightly said it was "an insult" to offer it to them. A Conscience Clause, as it was forcibly put before the Committee, is a protection of a minority against a majority, but in Wales the majority are Dissenters. In some districts ninety-eight per cent. of the children are Dissenters. Are the two per cent. of Churchmen to be suffered to offer these a Conscience Clause? The thing is preposterous, and the Committee were plainly told that if there was to be a question of Conscience Clause, the position of parties must be reversed, and Dissenters should offer it to Churchmen, not, in a Nonconformist country, Churchmen to Dissenters.

The Committee addressed themselves, very earnestly and sincerely, to a consideration of the remedy for this state of things. The most frequent suggestion was that it be a condition of all future aid to Welsh schools that the school committee should be undenominational, with "the clergyman" as an *ex officio* member or chairman, and that no religious formularies of any kind should be used. This plan was agreed to by some of the Nonconformist witnesses. One question, especially, was asked of these gentlemen, viz., Whether they would consent to the clergyman being *ex officio* chairman of an unsectarian school committee? Dr. Price and Mr. Darby said "Yes," but others, we are glad to see, said, most emphatically, "No." Neither the "No" nor the "Yes" are of much practical importance, for it is scarcely likely that the Church would consent to such a scheme, and the Privy Council has not the courage to enforce it without such consent, but they are of value as indicating the character of Dissent. We should be sorry to say that such a concession savours of flunkeyism, but we are utterly at a loss to conceive why it should be made. A clergyman may be no worse than any other man in a parish, but he is generally no better. He is usually the inferior of those surrounding him in two respects,—he is their inferior in charity and tolerance, and their inferior in ecclesiastical position. He is the only "minister of God" who degrades himself and his Church by accepting State pay, with all its humiliating conditions. Why should an exceptional position be given to such a man as a recognition of his "superior claims"? We have had enough, and more than enough, of this kind of thing, and we are sorry to see any Welsh Nonconformist accepting even a hypothetical repetition of it. There is plenty of it in England, but we had hoped better things of Wales.

The whole position of Dissenters in relation to public education in Wales needs a more careful and a broader treatment than we can give to it in these columns. We may say, however, that we see no reason, and this evidence has not furnished us with any, why the people who have built so many hundreds of places of worship, and who sustain those places with such efficiency, should not also sustain schools. It might have been well-nigh impossible in the past to do both these things together, but now the churches are built, the schools can be formed. The worst thing to do is to wait for Government aid, and the most demoralising is to depend upon it. Our own belief is that the enthusiasm of a people will, in the end, be a match for any advantages which may be derived from external aid. Nothing proves this so much as the history of religion in England. The people who have conquered heathenism can, we should hope, conquer an Established Church.

The remarkable tergiversations of the Bishop of Oxford were the subject, many years ago, of some amusing lampoons, but nothing in the history of this singular prelate equals the wonderful feat which he has just accomplished. A fortnight ago the Rev. H. P. Ellis, in the course of a paper on the Conscience Clause, read before the Bangor Church Association, quoted the following letter which he had received from the Bishop of Oxford:—

Isle of Wight, August 6.

My dear Sir,—I *have always opposed* the infliction of a Conscience Clause. I *see the greatest danger* in its admission being used some years hence to prove that the schools whose trust-deed contains it were never completely Church schools.

Most sincerely yours,
S. OXON.

The italics in the above are our own, and we have marked them because, when we read this in the *John Bull* of last week, we thought we had read something very different from the same pen. Turning over our memoranda, we found that our memory had not deceived us. On Wednesday, May 31, 1865—we quote from the *Guardian* of the next week—a Conference of Diocesan Secretaries and Inspectors was held at the Sanctuary in Westminster to discuss the question whether any plan could be devised by which fairly to carry out the principle of the Conscience Clause. The Bishop of Oxford occupied the chair on that occasion, and then and there avowed that he had drawn up the question for discussion, and that he advocated its object. The Bishop wound up the debate by gravely and decidedy pressing the acceptance of the Conscience Clause on the Church. His lordship used the following words:—

He deprecated a wasting of the Church's strength in the work of education on such a matter of detail, and called attention to the injury, many ways, which must result from the Church having within itself many schools, badged by itself as irregular, and yet ever increasing, and likely, or rather sure, to increase; and therefore, being convinced as he was that the integrity of the Church's teaching need not, and would not, suffer from the contact, the Church, he thought, ought even to afford mere secular education, if the Dissenter would take no more, or such portion of religious teaching besides, however miserable we might think it, as he would accept. *He further added that he decidedly thought the experiment could only in result be beneficial to the best interests of the Church.*

"I have always opposed it," and "I see the greatest danger from it," writes his lordship in 1866, while in 1865 he had advocated it as a matter which "could only, in result, be beneficial to the best interests of the Church." We congratulate Mr. Ellis on the weight, truthfulness, and consistency of his authority. Of course, let us add, we do not impeach the moral truthfulness of the Bishop,—indeed, it would be difficult to define what we mean when we use the word in reference to his lordship. Two or three years ago, it will be recollected, he used certain phrases concerning beershops and Dissenters, which were reported by several different reporters in several newspapers. They occasioned a slight controversy, and when the Bishop's charge was printed by himself, they did not appear as they had appeared in all the papers. The Bishop afterwards stated that he had been misreported! What is it possible to say of such a man and such a bishop?

"Clerical Jobbery at Hollingworth" is the title of an article and letter in the *Glossop Record* of last Saturday. It appears that, about sixty years ago, in the year 1807, some persons, principally Dissenters, founded a public school on Wednesbury-green. The trust was vested in the owner of Thorncliff and the Vicar of Mottram for the time being, and their successors, the former being a Dissenter, and the latter a Churchman. Thorncliff has been in Nonconformist hands from that time, reckoning amongst its owners George, Samuel, and Moses Hadfield, and Mr. Edward Shellard. The names of Kelsall and Kershaw also occur. As trustees, they have kept the building in repair, and kept the school on foot. The present Vicar of Mottram, the Rev. H. W. Jones, has thought to steal a march on Mr. Shellard and the inhabitants by petitioning the Charity Commissioners for a new trust. What statements he made to them we do not know, but as our contemporary remarks, "the Charity Commissioners are always glad of an opportunity of converting a liberal school into a Church of England Institute." Accordingly they have framed a scheme by which the school is to be a Church of England school, of which the incumbent is to have the exclusive control, and to use it, if he pleases, as a Church Sunday-school as well; the committee of management, the trustees, the master and mistress, the six lady visitors, and the arbiter, are also to be all Churchmen. And the "owner of Thorncliff"? He was excluded. There was only one thing to prevent this little job—that was, that the new trust must be publicly exhibited in the school for a month. It was accordingly taken there, and the *Glossop Record* states that the incumbent gave instructions to the schoolmistress that "no hint must be given to Mr. Shellard of its existence." We need only add, that four-fifths of the inhabitants of this place are Dissenters, to expose the thorough and unscrupulous jobbery of the whole affair. Of course the thing will be stopped—at least, we assume so. It will soon be time to insist that some Dissenters be placed on the Charity Commission. At present we have no representative in any of the public offices which deal most largely with our interests.

Members of the Church seem to be suddenly anxious for a settlement of the Church-rate question. Week after week the *Guardian* and other newspapers give insertion to letters on this subject. Last week the Rev. R. Gregory, of Lambeth, wrote that if Church-rates were abolished the offertory might be substituted. This week the Rev. John Wilkinson, rector of Broughton Giffard, and prebendary of Sarum, replies that this will be "robbing the poor," and that the "only possible Bills are Mr. Hardcastle's and Mr. Gladstone's"; but he adds a significant sentence. If we wanted an illustration of the vicious social influence of State-Churchism, we should find it in this sentence from Mr. Wilkinson's letter. Mr. Wilkinson writes on the supposition that Sir W. Bovill's Bill became law. What would follow? This:—

Let anyone, not an avowed Dissenter, supporting his own place of worship, refuse to pay his Church-rate, the *monstrari digito prætereuntium* will be mercilessly the fate of the delinquent, at home and abroad, in the farmer's settle, in the tradesman's back parlour, on the road, in the market, in the taproom, in each place of concourse. Self-interest will combine with a love of scandal and retaliation: if A is a defaulter, B, C, and D must make up the deficiency. The churchwarden will not hold his tongue,—he will post up the recusant at each cross-road. A man must have a skin thicker than the hide of a rhinoceros to endure this stinging.

How well Mr. Wilkinson knows the Church mind! We are glad to see from the same pen such bold and truthful words as these:—

In truth, this very compulsion does all the mischief. It casts its ill savour over a righteous cause. It puts the payment of Church-rates on the same footing as the payment of any other rates; it secularises the Church and propagates Erastianism. The Church and State argument was, in some minds it yet lingers, "Why should anyone scruple at paying Church-rates? The parish church is a national building (this idea underlies that most dangerous and mistaken proposal, a *fabric* rate), the clergyman a national minister; in supporting the building and its services, you are simply doing a citizen's part, just as in supporting the army and navy." I heartily thank Mr. Morley, Mr. Hardcastle, and the Liberation Society for helping us to get rid of this low idea of the Church; for reminding us that this is in its degree a question of faith and of conscience, that the parish church, its clergy, and its services are spiritual agencies, the impersonation of a distinctive form of religion, whether right or wrong, that conscience cannot be compelled, and that a religious cause is hampered, hindered, discredited, and disgraced by the bailiff and the distress-warrant.

Another—a Canterbury—correspondent suggests a fabric rate as the only feasible scheme, and adds—"I suppose, if ever the time should come—which may God in His great mercy avert!—for a separation of Church and State—*and there are not wanting signs on all sides of such a consummation*—some such arrangement will then be *the only feasible one!*" Why the eyes of clergymen even are opening!

A few months since we recorded the death of the founder of the Church Institute, Mr. Henry Hoare, and we have now to record the death of the secretary of the Committee of Laymen, Mr. John M. Knott. Only five days before his death Mr. Knott addressed a letter to the *Record* newspaper on the dangerous intention of the movements of the Liberation Society, and on the futility of its its work. Mr. Knott was, we believe, at one time a member of the Rev. John Angell James's church at Birmingham, and, like most converts, was apt to allow his new enthusiasm to get the better of his judgment. He belonged to a class of Churchmen that is now passing away. His character was unimpeachable, and the same must be said of his zeal. That he was opposed, and actively opposed, to our own work, is no reason why we should not do justice to his worth and his intentions. Though a mistaken, he was, we believe, a good man.

THE LIBERATION MOVEMENT IN WALES.

The "Liberation Society's" secretary has just returned from a journey in Wales, in the course of which he has visited Newtown, Denbigh, Bala, Dolgelley, Aberystwith, Aberayron, and Cardigan, for the purpose of conferring with the Society's friends as to the arrangements for the proposed County Conferences in Wales. Committee meetings have been held in each place, and after full consideration, the proposal of the Executive Committee has been

cordially approved, and it has been resolved to convene conferences as suggested. Local committees to make the requisite arrangements have been formed, and considerable progress has been made with the arrangements.

The conference for Montgomeryshire will be held on Wednesday, the 19th of September, at Newtown, that being the first of the series. The Denbighshire conference will be on the following Friday, the 21st September, at Denbigh. That for Merionethshire will take place on Wednesday, the 26th of September, at Bala, and the Cardiganshire conference will be at Aberayron, on Wednesday, the 3rd of October.

Each conference will be convened by means of a circular signed by the leading voluntaries of the county, and addressed to individuals throughout the district. The hour of commencement and other arrangements vary with local circumstances, and those who desire early information, or wish to offer suggestions, will do well to communicate with the local secretaries, whose names and addresses we give:—viz., for Montgomeryshire, Mr. Cook, Crescent-street, Newtown; for Denbighshire, the Rev. B. Williams, Denbigh; for Merionethshire, the Rev. J. Peters and Mr. Jacob Jones, Bala; for Cardiganshire, the Rev. D. Evans, Ffos-y-ffn, Aberayron; and Mr. Morgan Evans, of Oakford, Aberayron. For Cardiganshire branch committees have been formed, the secretaries of which are John Matthews, Esq., Aberystwith, and the Rev. W. Davis and Mr. D. M. Palmer, of Cardigan.

The deputation from London will consist of the Rev. H. Richard, Mr. Miall, and Mr. Carvell Williams, but the last-named gentleman will be unable to visit Cardiganshire on the occasion. At each conference information will be given respecting the state of the Welsh representation in Parliament, and also as to the political condition and prospects of the county, and it is hoped that the formation of county organisations for Liberation purposes will be resolved upon.

Public meetings are to be held in the evenings of the days on which the conferences take place, and it is intended that addresses in Welsh, as well as in English, shall be delivered at these meetings. For this purpose the services of some of the ablest Welsh speakers are being secured, and the Rev. W. Rees, of Liverpool, has also promised his aid.

It was originally proposed that conferences should be held in Pembrokeshire, Carmarthenshire, and Monmouthshire, but it is now considered more prudent to work thoroughly a smaller number of counties, and to defer efforts in others until a larger amount of time and energy can be devoted to them. Another reason for postponement is furnished by the fact that an earnest wish has been expressed that Mr. Miall and Mr. Richard should address public meetings at Aberystwith, New Quay, and Cardigan—all in Cardiganshire—a wish with which those gentlemen have expressed their readiness to comply.

CHURCH AND DISSENT IN WALES.—PUBLIC EDUCATION.

The evidence taken before the House of Commons' Committee on Education during the last session of Parliament has now been published. The committee sat seventeen days. The first seven days were occupied in taking evidence on the general subject of education, and especially on the Conscience Clause. Amongst the witnesses examined were Dr. Hodgson, Mr. Cumin, Canon Norris, Canon Melville, and the Rev. H. W. Bellairs. The tendency of the evidence was in favour of the adoption of the Conscience Clause in England. The last ten days' sittings were occupied in taking evidence on the relation of Churchmen and Dissenters in the matter of public education in Wales. The committee examined twenty-three witnesses, including Government and diocesan inspectors, Church clergymen, landed and other proprietors, and Nonconformist laymen and ministers. Amongst the latter were the Rev. John Phillips, Principal of the Training College at Bangor; Hugh Owen, Esq.; Dr. Price, of Aberdare; the Rev. Wm. Roberts; Mr. Thomas Gee, of Denbigh; Mr. W. H. Darby, a member of the Society of Friends; the Rev. David Charles; and Dr. Evan Davies, of Swansea.

The evidence taken was mainly on four questions:—

1. The numerical proportions of Churchmen and Dissenters in Wales.

2. The extent to which the Conscience Clause is adopted, and the opinions of Churchmen upon it.

3. The feeling of Nonconformists with respect to the clause and to public education generally.

4. The action of the Privy Council in assisting Church schools in Wales.

We propose to give extracts from the evidence on all these points, taking it as it was given before the committee.

The Rev. John Phillips was the first Nonconformist witness examined. As principal of the British and Foreign Training College at Bangor, Mr. Phillips' evidence is of peculiar value. We take first his statement that the promoters of unsectarian and Nonconformist schools cannot obtain sites from the landlords:—

What was the reason why you could not obtain it?—In some instances the landowners being members of the Church of England, and sympathising more with National than with British schools, they felt reluctant to grant or sell.

Is that refusal very general?—Too much so.

Should you say that refusal to grant or sell land for a school was the exception or the rule —I am unable to state the proportion, but the refusals are many.

Do I correctly understand you to state that you know now of many places which are not provided with a school adapted for the teaching of Nonconformists, on account of the insuperable difficulty of getting a site?—Yes; there are many localities which are now waiting for a site which are ready to take action as soon as a site can be obtained; and the promoters are on the look out for a site, and are perfectly prepared to pay any reasonable price for one, provided they could get it.

Mr. Phillips stated that various efforts had been made to induce Churchmen and Nonconformists to combine on this question, but that they had uniformly failed:—

You have no difficulty, as I understand from your answer, in inducing the various Nonconforming sects, the Wesleyans, Independents, Baptists, and others, to combine, but you find the difficulty insuperable when you attempt to include Churchmen?—Yes, that is the case.

To what cause do you impute that difference?—It is generally understood that the clergy entertain the idea that they are to be the only guides of religion and education, and consequently they are not ready to co-operate on an equal footing with the people in the management of schools.

The clergyman, in fact, would refuse to act upon a committee where he was liable to be overruled?—That is very probable.

And for that reason you think that it would be impossible, except in a few cases, to induce Churchmen and Nonconformists to combine upon equitable terms?—That is the impression.

Concerning the manner in which the Privy Council Office has acted, generally if not always, it must be said, from a misrepresentation of facts sent to them, Mr. Phillips gave them illustrations. Two of these —at Beddgelert and in Anglesea, occurred some years since, but Gellifor was of last year's date. These are the extraordinary facts:—

Both those facts are somewhat remote. Can you bring forward any more recent case?—I would name Gellifor.

Would you be good enough to state the facts of that case?—Last year, or the year before, an application was made by the promoters of a British school for assistance to build a school in that district. I should say that there was no school in the district. They had the promise of a site by a landowner; but, in giving the promise, he advised them to call upon the clergyman of the parish, requesting him to join. They called upon the clergyman, and he did not feel ready to join them; he declined to join them to get up a school on comprehensive principles,—that is to say, to get up a British school. After that, they applied to the Council Office, and that correspondence went on, from time to time, until at last it was found that there was an application from this very clergyman for a grant to build a National school; and the consequence was, that the application of the promoters of the British school was thrown aside, and the application of the clergyman was entertained, although he represented only one-tenth of the population.

The objection to the Conscience Clause, and to the supremacy of the Church involved in that clause, is thus stated by the same witness:—

You think that the Privy Council is partial to the National schools, because it gives them the preference where there is not room for two schools; but do you not think that the National Church has a right to that preference?—That right is not recognised in Wales.

In fact, the Church is not looked upon as a National Church in Wales?—I do not suppose that there is any objection to look upon it as a National Church or as the Established Church, but in consequence of that its right to supremacy is not recognised.

Would not a National school with a Conscience Clause be as comprehensive as a British and Foreign School?—Nothing like it.

Why not?—Because although you allow the Conscience Clause, the whole management is in the hands of the Church.

Then the exclusiveness of a National school is not so much connected with the Creeds and the Catechism, as the exclusive management by clergy?—The Creed is to be taught and the formularies; and although the Conscience Clause allows children of Dissenters to attend without being taught those things, nevertheless when the management is in the hands of one section of the community, that is objected to.

Mr. Phillips also stated that, supposing an undenominational committee could be formed, the Dissenter would not recognise the clergyman as an *ex officio* member. It will be seen that other witnesses were ready to concede this point. This witness was equally emphatic in stating that Dissenters would not send their children to National schools, where the terms of the National Society were enforced. He also gave evidence as to the great preponderance of Dissent, and expressed his opinion that the Established Church was not gaining ground.

Mr. Hugh Owen, of Whitehall, was the next witness. He gave several particulars of the preponderance of Dissent, showing that in Anglesea out of every hundred Sunday-school children ninety-five belonged to Dissenters. He suggested the following plan for a settlement of the education difficulty in Wales:—

Do you see your way to any means of procuring an harmonious co-operation of the Church people and the Dissenters, in founding and maintaining schools?—I have the conviction that it would be no great stretch of concession, on the part either of Churchmen or Dissenters, to agree to some such scheme as this: 1. That the management of the school be vested in subscribers of not less than 10s. per annum, without reference to the religious body to which they may belong. 2. That the clergyman of the parish in which the school is situate be *ex officio* chairman of the committee. 3. That the Holy Scriptures be read and taught in the school daily. 4. That no catechism or creed peculiar to any religious denomination be used in the school during the usual school hours. 5. That the duty of regular attendance at some place of worship and Sunday-school selected by the parents be urged on the children. The distinctive name which I would give to these schools is, "The Cambrian Day-schools."

Mr. Owen also held that the Conscience Clause was not adapted to Wales:—

Do you consider that the system of having Church schools, with a Conscience Clause, is adapted to Wales?—I do not.

For what reason?—The Conscience Clause appears to be framed for a state of things which does not exist except very rarely indeed, if anywhere, in Wales, namely, to meet the case of a minority; whereas in Wales the Conscience Clause is applied to schools where the great majority are the persons who are to avail themselves of the Conscience Clause.

That is to say, that it would be applied if it were in force?—Yes; say that there may be twenty children of members of the Church of England, and 100 children of Dissenters; to give permission to the 100 to be exempted from a rule which is only applicable to the twenty, seems to be incongruous.

Mr. Bowstead, one of her Majesty's inspectors of schools, was also examined. He gave several instances of the numerical superiority of Dissenters in the Government-aided schools. In thirty schools, where no other schools were accessible, they constituted 89 per cent. of the whole number of children; at Dowlais they were 91 per cent.; at Maesteg they were 90 per cent.; at Hafod they were 98 per cent. "Church schools," said Mr. Bowstead, "are very unpopular and very much distrusted; I have found that to be the case universally among Nonconformists." He was then asked questions as to the reason of this, and answered that it was the general impression that Church schools were established to proselytise the people, and that from the fear of this the Welsh Dissenters had ceased to be voluntaries in education. We give his answers:—

Upon what alleged grounds?—I think that they allege that the object of Church schools is really solely to bring back the children to the Church; they do not think that the real object is the instruction of the people. In fact, some years ago, that was laid down as a kind of principle by some representatives of the Church party. I believe that the Bishop of St. David's made a great speech in which he represented that it was of no use to attempt to get back the present generation, but that they must plant National schools everywhere, and instil Church principles into the children, and so get hold of the next generation.

Do you think that the expression of those opinions alarmed the Dissenters?—It alarmed the Dissenters very much, and in fact was one of the great causes which induced them to cease to be mere voluntaries in education; and a great number of them took immediately to asking for Government aid, and promoting British schools with great enthusiasm.

Since what time has this great increase of British schools taken place?—Since about the year 1854: it was hardly moving at all when I first went into Wales, but I observed the movement very soon afterwards.

What was the number of children under inspection when you first began your duties, and what is the number now?—The seventeen aided schools which I inspected in 1853 had 2,073 children present at the time of inspection; and I believe that now, in the 170 schools which will be inspected this year, there will be at least 25,000 children.

Mr. Bowstead also stated that the Government schools are systematically used as churches, which are licensed by the bishop and have services regularly. Of the feelings of Nonconformists in regard to the obligation to send their children to Church schools or none at all, this witness said:—

What evidence have you of the feeling of those classes of Nonconformists who send their children to Church schools?—I very often meet with persons who have been obliged to send their children to Church schools, and who have talked to me about it.

And have they expressed themselves dissatisfied?—Yes, they have expressed themselves as having suffered great hardship in not having their children with them at chapel.

Why have they not their children with them at chapel?—Some years ago it was almost universally the practice in Church schools to insist upon the children who attended the Church day-school going also to the Church Sunday-school and to church.

Mr. Bowstead also gave evidence to the effect that the Conscience Clause would not satisfy the Welsh people. He believed that if the landlords did not oppose them, Dissenters would establish schools in most parts of Wales, on neutral principles, for, he said, "it is wonderful how much the small people do in the congregations and chapels; it is perfectly astonishing how they get up schools and carry them on." He believed that the clergy were more liberal than they used to be, but this liberality had not much softened the opposition of the people. "It is believed," he said, "that this great liberality is merely adopted as a matter of policy, and that still the object is to bring all the children back to the Church, which is what the Nonconformists object to."

Dr. Price, of Aberdare, was next examined. After giving evidence as to the numerical majority of Nonconformists, and to their jealousy of what is considered to be the partiality of the Committee of Council to Church schools, he stated that it was impossible for them in some places to obtain sites. They had failed at Aberaman for years, although a high price had been offered. Dr. Price thought that one Church school with a Conscience Clause and an open committee would not meet with any serious objection from the Nonconformists, and that "the claims of the Church" would be "recognised." He thought that in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred the clergyman would be elected chairman of the committee. His objection to the Conscience Clause as it is, was thus stated:—

What we object to now with regard to the Conscience Clause is, that if we have a Conscience Clause the

clergyman is everything, he is the factotum in the whole business.

You would not say, would you, that if there is a Conscience Clause the clergyman can be so far what you call a factotum as to have the power of impo-ing Church teaching upon Dissenting children, because that would be a violation of the Conscience Clause?—So it would, but there are a number of poor people who are dependent upon those who employ them, and they would rather give way and say nothing to the clergyman. The children gradually, and by degrees, would be led to do this and that, and there would be always a kind of ill-feeling in the matter, and a sort of distrust, and the school would not take root for many years to come, if ever.

Dr. Price went on to say that he thought a system of neutral schools, giving a recognised *status* to the clergymen as ex-officio chairmen of the committees, would be a good solution of the educational difficulty.

We purpose to continue our analysis of this important evidence in our next number.

THE ULTRA-RITUALISTS.

THE EX-NORWICH MONK IN LONDON.

Though the Rev. J. Lyne has given up actual monasticism, he still consorts with the ultra-Ritualists; and last Thursday evening he preached (it is said by permission of the Bishop of London) at one of their churches—St. Michael's, Finsbury—where last year the Bishop compelled the removal of "those ribbons."

Last night the spacious church was crammed to suffocation, and nearly all who were present seemed to be well trained to the minutest points of ritualism. The altar was brilliantly decorated and illuminated. At 7·40 there was a Miserere service on account of the cholera, and at eight o'clock there was full evensong, the procession to the choir being preceded by banners. The appearance of Mr. Lyne in the pulpit was of course an event of the evening. He has cast aside the monkish dress, and was habited in a simple surplice with a plain black hood, that of Trinity College, Glenalmond, and differing in most respects from the hood of the clergy who have graduated at Oxford and Cambridge, or have received their testimonials from either of the theological colleges. He selected for his text Acts vii. 47, "And Solomon built him a house." After a laboured account of the Israelites in Egypt and the application of it to Christians in bondage to sin, Mr. Lyne entered on an elaborate comparison of Solomon who built the Temple as being the Prince of Peace with Christ as the Prince of Peace who had built His Church. In the course of his sermon Mr. Lyne said that all who loved Christ were members of the Church—Independents, Roman Catholics, Baptists—for though he would not deny that differences existed, the unity of all who loved Christ should be the prayer of all Christians.—*Record.*

THE LITANY AT ST. ALBAN'S, HOLBORN.

Mr. Mackonochie, of St. Alban's, Holborn, writes to the *Times* to contradict a statement that appeared on Wednesday from "A Protestant," to the effect that the Litany of the Church of England was not read at the St. Alban's afternoon service. Mr. Mackonochie says:—"The Litany of the Church of England, as printed in every one of our Prayer-books, has been sung in this church every Sunday at three p.m., without a single exception, from the day of the church being consecrated up to the present, and will continue (D.V.) to be so sung, without intermission, so long as that hour proves to be a convenient one for our people. In the next place, I must say a word about the hymn called the 'Litany of our Lord Jesus Christ.' To the best of my knowledge, it is not translated from any Roman service-book. I have always known it as the original composition of a priest of the English Church, and as such I know that the editor of the 'Appendix to the Hymnal Notes' inserted it. I may be mistaken about this, as my acquaintance with Roman service-books is very limited; but I never found the original of it in any which I have seen. At the same time, it must be remembered that it would be no objection whatever against a hymn that it was translated from a Roman source. Nearly all our Prayer-book is simply and literally a translation from what I suppose 'A Protestant' would call a Roman service-book. I should myself call it the Old Service Book of the English Church; but he would most likely call it Roman, so that, if a hymn not otherwise objectionable were condemned merely because it was translated from a Roman book, the greater part of the Prayer-book must be condemned with it."—*Record.*

(From the *Times*.)

As the Church of England attaches no exceptional importance to the 31st of August, the service at St. Alban's Church, Holborn, on the evening of Friday last, may fairly be taken as a specimen of the Evening Services in general.

We have already said that the mere aspect of the building and the arrangement of the apparatus for worship are enough in themselves to cause surprise to every visitor who has never strayed out of the well-trodden path prescribed by the ordinary parish church, or the still more trim chapel of ease. The large cross, the frescoes ascending to the ceiling, the two many-branched candlesticks placed on each side of the table, the pulpit, which though spacious, is so little above the level of the ground that its purpose would not at once be guessed, the separate desk in front of the chancel for the lessons, the stool for the Litany—all these objects make up a picture that cannot be otherwise than striking, whatever be the acts performed by the living personages within the edifice.

Apart from this picture, there was nothing in the service of Friday that would raise the choler of anybody accustomed to cathedrals, with the exception, perhaps, of this peculiarity, that the clergy and choristers, when they chanted the "Gloria" at the end of the psalms and elsewhere, turned in a body towards the east and resumed their original positions when the "Gloria" was ended. As there are no side galleries the congregation of course face the east during the whole service, but a careful observer may note a peculiarity in the manner in which the "Gloria" is given by the more ceremoniously devout. At the first verse, "Glory to the Father," &c., the head is lowered as an evident sign of adoration, but is again raised for the second verse, "As it was in the beginning," &c., which only asserts the eternity of the Holy Trinity without naming the Sacred Persons themselves.

The short sermon, which ought rather, perhaps, to be called a "homily," was on this occasion preached by Mr. Mackonochie, the perpetual curate, who took for his text the 21st verse of the 1st chapter of Romans, wherein the Apostle ascribes the hideous sins of the Pagans to the fact that "when they knew God, they glorified Him not as God," and in a plain, impressive manner warned his hearers against a similar beginning of evil. Of this homily, as well as of that delivered by another preacher on Sunday, August 26 (although the latter was based on a principle of allegorical interpretation), it may be said that they are equally distinct from the doctrinal sermons in which Low-Churchmen so much delight, as from the moral discourses of the old "high-and-dry" school. Without a book, yet without the slightest approach to the manner of an Evangelical or a Dissenting pulpit orator, the preacher, in a familiar yet dignified tone, delivers a clear, brief, practical exhortation, which seems addressed, not to that abstract being "fallen man" in general, but to the particular portion of mankind assembled in St. Alban's Church.

If those who visit Baldwin's-gardens on the evening of a week-day out of mere curiosity, are disappointed to find so little to censure in the chancel, they may console themselves by surveying the congregation, which on Friday night presented a remarkable appearance, and corrected the impression made on the morning of Sunday, August 26, that the church eagerly sought by fashionable and respectable classes had few attractions for the poor. Thinly attended, according to a Sunday standard, but very numerously for the service of a week-day evening, the nave was dotted with those little boys who seem created for the sole purpose of playing and idling in the London streets, and are totally distinct from the children of even moderately prosperous artisans. Occupying the first seats that presented themselves, for there is no distinction of class, these little urchins followed the service with the utmost attention, correctly chanting the responses. Many young men too of the middle class were there, of precisely that order which one expects not very confidently to see once at church in the course of an occasional Sunday; but which may be sought with a fair chance of success on any week-day evening at the Casino. Let us conclude by stating that all the persons in the church, young and old, rich and poor, male and female, were, in outward appearance, thoroughly devout. When kneeling was enjoined by the rubric, not one remained seated, and of those ingenious devices for combining the greatest possible show of religion with the least possible sacrifice of bodily comfort there was not a trace.

A MODEL VILLAGE SCHOOL.

INGOLDMELLS. — CHURCH SCHOOL FEAST. — The annual treat to the children of the day and Sunday schools of this parish was given on Tuesday last. The occasion was one of general rejoicing, and was characterised by no little degree of novelty. In the first place, the rector, the Rev. J. C. Edwards, M.A., who has evidently no sympathy with that sectarian exclusiveness which unchristianises everybody not within the pale of "mother Church," manifested his liberality and catholicity by publishing the following announcement:—"All children who have been scholars during *any period* last year are to be admitted, as well as the children who have attended the night-schools and the singing class; also those children who attend the Sunday-schools *in any of the Dissenting chapels* in the neighbourhood. *There is no distinction whatever to be observed in these matters.*" This is not only very admirable, but so far above the common order of things in connection with "the Church as by law established," that we cannot refrain from congratulating the parishioners of Ingoldmells on their singular good fortune in having a man of such broad sympathies to "minister to them in holy things," and we are not at all surprised to hear that the church is regularly filled. But admirable as this is, it is but half a view of the interesting picture of Tuesday, and but one aspect of the rector's unsectarianism. For in addition to throwing the doors open to the children of all the Dissenting schools in the district, the rev. gentleman had the moral heroism to do that which will be certain to draw down upon him the "righteous anathemas" of a large proportion of the more starched of his "brethren." He invited the Rev. J. Shaw, pastor of the Congregational church, Boston, to attend and address the gathering. The invitation was accepted by Mr. Shaw, who delivered an interesting address to the children after tea. The Rev. J. C. Edwards presided. The children afterwards amused themselves in various games on the glebe land, and the adult portion of the company found enjoyment in looking at the young ones. The proceedings throughout were of a most interesting description. Although the parish is comparatively a small one, no less than 170 children made their appearance; consisting, as the rector, in his mirthful way, expressed it, of "active little Wesleyans, zealous Independents, stern Baptists, and consequential Episcopalians"! It was a juvenile Evangelical Alliance. We understand that the school is in connection with the British and Foreign School Society, Mr. Edwards having broken off all connection with the National Society, the latter institution being too exclusive for his liberal mind. The trust-deed is so framed that future rectors cannot tyrannise (as is too often the case in rural districts) over the Dissenting portion of the inhabitants by insisting on the children attending at church, &c. The school is supported by liberal Episcopalians, Baptists, Wesleyans, and Independents, and presided over by a liberal-minded clergyman.—*Lincoln Gazette.*

The late Miss Margaret Ellen Murphy, of Baymount Castle, Ireland, bequeathed about 10,000*l.* to various Roman Catholic institutions in Dublin.—*Worcestershire Chronicle.*

We learn from the *Scarborough Gazette* that in that town a very extraordinary mode of raising funds for a parsonage for St. Martin's Church is about to be adopted. "The Shooting Stars" announce an "amateur performance" at the "Theatre Royal." They are to be aided by Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Wigan, in the comedy of "The House or the Home?" to be followed by an "original operatic burlesque."

THE REV. DR. MILLER, Vicar of Greenwich, has notified to the Bishop of Worcester his desire to resign his honorary canonry at Worcester, to which he was collated by Bishop Pepys, upon the ground that, having left the diocese, he does not think it right to preclude the present bishop from bestowing this dignity upon some one of the many deserving clergymen whom he may desire to reward. The Bishop of Worcester has, in the kindest terms, accepted Dr. Miller's offer to place the stall at his lordship's disposal.

QUESTIONABLE CANDIDATES FOR CONFIRMATION.—On Sunday fifty-four convicts at Portland Convict Establishment received confirmation at the hands of the Bishop of Salisbury. A spirit of insubordination has of late been manifested among several of the more daring of the convicts at St. Mary's Convict Prison, Chatham, consequent on the recent change effected in the diet. Twelve of the convicts who were proved to have taken a leading part in the threatened disturbances have undergone corporal punishment.

LAY PREACHERS OF THE ARISTOCRACY.—Two noble lords have lately appeared as preachers. A contemporary states that the Earl of Cavan, at present residing at Buchromb House, near Dufftown, preached forenoon and afternoon in the Free Church, Dufftown, to large congregations, on Sunday last, and that Lord Adelbert Percy Cecil, youngest son of the Marquis of Exeter, delivered a religious address in the National Schoolroom, Easton, on Saturday evening, and another at Wothorpe, on Sunday evening. At the latter place his lordship addressed his hearers in the open air, taking his position near a tree.

THE POOR MAN'S CHURCH.—The secretary of the Open Church Movement writes to the *Christian World*:—"I am credibly informed by a member of the London Open Church Association, that the Rev. T. R. Dickenson entered on his duties as curate of Christ Church, Battersea, whilst the Bishop of Winchester was on the continent, the secretary telling him it would be all right on his lordship's return. When, however, the b shop came back, it turned out to be 'all wrong,' for his lordship refused to grant Mr. Dickenson a license, on the ground that he was *filling the church with poor people*, and that the church was built for the *gentry* of the place—the gentry of Battersea. No comment is necessary from me."

We (the *Solicitor's Journal*) believe that the announcement in one of the weekly papers last week, that arrangements are in progress for commencing proceedings against the "Ritualists," with respect to the use of vestments at the celebration of the Holy Communion, is premature; at any rate, we understand that no notice of any such proceedings having been commenced has been received in the quarter referred to as the most likely to be first attacked. The opinion of the eminent counsel consulted on the side of the supporters of "Ritual" is understood to be adverse, so far as the use of vestments is concerned, to that already published, as having been given by the present and late Attorney-Generals. Few thoughtful persons wish to see the sphere of the Church of England narrowed by means of legal prosecutions, in one direction any more than in another, and probably the rumour on the subject which has been circulated will turn out to be without any substantial foundation.

THE CHURCHYARD MONOPOLY.—Referring to Sir Morton Peto's recent statement, that some members of the House of Commons had suggested to him that he should bring in a bill simply giving to Nonconformists the right of interment in churchyards without any funeral service, the *Liberator* says:—

As the honourable baronet has not committed himself to any definite course, and, in fact, invites suggestions on the subject, we feel at liberty to tell him that the compromise proposed by some of his fellow-members

will meet with no favour from the Nonconformists outside the House of Commons. If Dissenters in England and Wales are placed on the same footing as those of Scotland, they will be content; for on the other side of the Tweed the churchyards are not consecrated, and any service may be performed. But it happens that in Scotland it is not the practice of any of the religious bodies to perform funeral rites at the grave—they being confined to the house of the deceased. What is suggested to Sir Morton Peto is, that Dissenters shall be compelled to adopt the same course, instead of their ministers being allowed to officiate in the churchyards. But if anyone thinks that the great body of English and Welsh Nonconformists mean to go to Parliament to ask for leave to bury their dead in their own churchyards in silence, while Episcopalians can avail themselves of the services of their own ministers, he makes the mistake of supposing that they are altogether wanting in manliness and self-respect. Sir Morton Peto's last bill was a miserably inadequate one, since it made the enjoyment of a right contingent on the discretion or indiscretion of individual parochial clergymen. The next burial bill to be fought for must be worth the effort; and, if Church-rates are not to be abandoned for some time to come, it may be desirable to extend our platform, and assail the established monopoly in a new quarter.

THE "PALL MALL GAZETTE" ON THE NONCONFORMIST PULPIT. — And are we, in our present needs, to look in the direction of *modern* Puritanism also for the regeneration of our pulpit eloquence? From certain publications to which our attention has been lately directed, it would seem that the better sort of Dissenting preaching has attained a cultivation of style and a poetical breadth of vision which our orators of the Establishment would do well to emulate. Surely it is want of knowledge of our neighbours only that keeps up the present impression that a Dissenting preacher must needs be a vulgar and half-educated man; and, in fact, no gulf is wider than that which separates our Church of England gentry from their fellow-citizens of Nonconformist — notably orthodox Nonconformist — persuasions (for it so happens that Socinian Dissenters have never quite lost their grasp of the social door-handle). But it may be that, in the divisions of feeling which the present state of opinion within the Church seems likely soon to bring to a sharper issue amongst us, a considerable section of the English Establishment will find itself drawn to sympathise with the Nonconformist type of religion in opposition to the Romanising tendencies of the other portion. Nothing, as it seems to us, is more likely to prepare the way for an alliance which may possibly be destined to infuse fresh vigour into our national Protestantism, than the advancing culture and obviously enlarging liberality of the best class of preachers who occupy the Dissenting pulpits. The sermons of the Rev. E. L. Hull, lately minister of Union Chapel, King's Lynn, strike us as in a very especial degree thoughtful and original. This author died at the early age of one-and-thirty. His manuscripts were not revised by himself, and the sermons are partly reported from notes only. Notwithstanding these disadvantages, their composition and sequence are admirably sustained. . . . The whole sermon (on the character of David) is uncommonly fine, and should be read together with the commentaries of Wordsworth and Leopardi on the shepherd's life. As to sectarianism, we wish that one-tenth of the sermons of the English Church were as free from it as these productions of the Nonconformist pulpit.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

ELOCUTION AND INFIDELITY. — The Rev. Mr. D'Orsay, B D., delivered a lecture on elocution at the Dolphin Assembly Rooms, Honiton, on Tuesday week. There was but a small audience, certainly not numbering more than thirty-fire, but which included three clergymen. The rev. lecturer addressed many of his remarks to "the cloth," pointing out the manifest but common errors which are made in reading the Church services, and advocating extempore preaching as the most effective and "the only way by which we can meet Romanism, Dissent, and infidelity."

Religious Intelligence.

THE LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

ITS PRESENT AND PROSPECTIVE NECESSITIES.

The following paper has just been issued by the directors of the London Missionary Society:—

ITS BASIS.

Its avowed object is not to send any specific form of church order and government to the heathen, but the glorious Gospel of the blessed God, leaving to those on whom, by God's grace, that Gospel may exert an influence, to adopt such form of church government as may appear to them most agreeable to the Word of God.

ITS BIRTH.

It came into existence in the year 1795, as the outgrowth of a yearning desire on the part of Christians of various denominations to make Christ known to the heathen world; and the names of Bogue, Wilks, Waugh, Haweis, Roby, Townsend, and others, all men of faith and prayer, are sufficient to indicate the servent piety and earnest zeal that characterised its formation.

ITS GROWTH.

The founders could not hope to occupy a very wide sphere, but few places were then open to missionary effort, and to reach them was a work of great difficulty. The funds raised were also very limited, and the directors modestly looked forward to the raising of 20,000*l.* per annum for the carrying on of the society's operations as the day of great things. At first their attention was confined to the South Seas. Since then the society has steadily grown in the confidence and affection of the churches, so that though the Episcopalians and Presbyterians have gradually withdrawn, in order to support special organisations of their own, the income of the society has risen from 11,088*l.* in 1796 to 83,142*l.* in 1866; and field has been added to field until, instead of occupying one or two islands in Polynesia, the society has now its representatives in various parts of the world, in connection with 244 churches, comprising nearly 30,000 communicants, of which the following is a summary:—

	Churches.	Communicants.
South Seas—		
Georgian, Society, and Austral Islands	36	3,877
Hervey Group	9	2,061
Samoan	42	4,215
New Hebrides	2	150
Loyalty	15	1,215
Savage Islands	1	1,062
West Indies—		
Demerara	9	1,665
Berbice	11	1,260
Jamaica	14	2,082
South Africa—		
Within the Colony	20	2,731
Beyond	13	2,155
Mauritius	3	167
Madagascar	24	3,000
China	12	1,032
India—		
Northern	9	304
Peninsular	17	581
Travancore	7	1,662

PRESENT STAFF OF MISSIONARIES.

Europeans, 179; seventy-three of whom are located in India and China. Ordained natives, sixteen. Total, 195. To which must be added above 700 native teachers and evangelists.

PRESSING NEED FOR INCREASED RESOURCES.

It is necessary that the society should have forty students under training every year, in order to supply vacancies and maintain the present missionary staff.

The society's missions in the East alone require above 40,000*l.* per annum for their efficient support; and for every additional missionary sent there an increased charge of 500*l.* per year will be incurred by the society for his outfit and maintenance, and the support of the schools, catechists, buildings, &c., at the station.

The whole of the special fund raised for Madagascar being exhausted, the charge of the mission, to the extent of 3,000*l.* a year, is now thrown upon the ordinary income of the society.

The prices of land, houses, food, articles of clothing, having been raised in nearly every part of the world, enlarged demands, as the result, are made upon the society's resources. The Divine blessing has rested so richly upon its honoured representatives, the openings have been so numerous, and the calls of Divine Providence so irresistible, that the directors have been under the necessity of incurring a large amount of additional responsibility, which they believed the churches would cheerfully enable them to meet; but, without an addition of at least 10,000*l.* a year to their ordinary income, they will not be able to sustain their present position, much less make those onward movements which the calls of Providence and the wants of the world demand.

Surely, when these facts are known, and prayerfully considered, the pence, the silver, and the gold will be freely and systematically offered, that the Word of the Lord may have free course and be glorified.

Mission House, Blomfield-street, E.C.,
August, 1866.

DEAN, NEAR KIMBOLTON.—The Rev. Jonathan Hicks, late of Burwell, has accepted a cordial and unanimous invitation from the church at this place to become their pastor.

NEW INDEPENDENT CHAPEL AT HINCKLEY.—A public announcement says that the foundation-stone of this place of worship will be laid on Tuesday, September 11th, by S. Morley, Esq., of London.

MYNYDDYSLWYN, MONMOUTHSHIRE. — The Independent church at the above place have presented Mr. James Williams, on his leaving to go to the Bristol Institute, with 12*l.*-worth of books as a token of the high estimation in which he is held there.

NEWTOWN.—The Rev. D. R. Jenkins, Aberhosan, Montgomery, has received a unanimous invitation from the Welsh congregation at Newtown, in the same county, and he intends commencing his ministry at Newtown the beginning of October.

ORDINATION SERVICES AT DUNCANSTONE. — On Tuesday, 28th ult., Mr. A. Simpson, M.A., of the Edinburgh University and Congregational and Theological Hall, was publicly set apart to the office of the ministry over the Congregational church, Duncanstone, vacant by the translation of the Rev. Mr. Brisbane to Cumnock.

CARNO AND LLANWNOG.—The Rev. R. Ellis, son of the Rev. R. Ellis, Brithdir, Merioneth, has received a unanimous call from the Independent churches at Carno and Llanwnog, Montgomery, to become their pastor. He has accepted the call, and will commence his ministry in October.

DAWLISH.—The necessity of a new and more commodious place of worship for the Independent body in this town has long been felt, and at various times there have been rumours of the work being about to be commenced. The matter has now assumed a definite form, a suitable site has been obtained on the Strand, and active exertions are being made by the ladies of the congregation in getting up a bazaar, which it is thought will be held in the early part of October.

FAREWELL TEA PARTY AND PRESENTATION AT MOSSLEY.—On Saturday evening about 350 of the congregation of the Christian Church, Stamford-road, Mossley, met together in the schoolroom and partook of an excellent tea, as a token of respect to the Rev. John Ellis, their minister, who is leaving for another situation in Yeovil, Somersetshire. After tea the company retired to the chapel, when there would be about 500 present. Harold Lees, Esq., occupied the chair and addressed some complimentary remarks to the Rev. Mr. Ellis upon the fidelity with which he had discharged the duties of his ministry. The meeting was addressed by several other gentlemen of the neighbourhood, who also testified to the regard they felt for their retiring pastor. Mr. Ellis returned thanks; after which, a farewell hymn, composed by himself for the occasion, was sung. The meeting was brought to a close with the usual votes of thanks.

SOMERSET-STREET CHAPEL, BATH.—A social tea-meeting was held in the schoolroom of the above chapel on Tuesday evening, to commemorate the 27th anniversary of Mr. Wassall's ministry in Bath, and also to welcome the Rev. John Davis, late of Arlington, Gloucestershire, as assistant minister to Mr. Wassall. More than 120 persons sat down to tea. At seven o'clock a public meeting was held, and addresses delivered by the Revs. D. Wassall, J. Bromley, W. H. Dyer, J. Huntley, and J. Davis. The schoolroom was full of attentive hearers, and the proceedings were of an interesting character.

LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF A CHAPEL AT WIRKSWORTH.—On Friday the foundation-stone of the new Congregational church in Wirksworth, Derbyshire, was laid by Mr. Alderman Brown, of Bradford. A great number of people had assembled for the occasion; the day fortunately was exceedingly fine, and the proceedings highly interesting. After the ceremony, the mallet and silver trowel, which had been purchased by the ladies of the church, were presented to Mr. Brown, who cordially acknowledged the gift. The Rev. W. Young is the minister of the church.

MELBOURNE, VICTORIA.—The Rev. A. M. Henderson is still attracting immense congregations at the theatre. The plans of the new church are agreed upon. The style is Lombardic. The interior arrangements will be on the theatre principle. The estimated cost is 8,000*l.* An organ has been ordered at 500*l.* It is expected that with organ and extras the total cost will be not less than 10,000*l.* The success of the undertaking—thought by many to be very perilous—seems now to be placed beyond doubt.—*Patriot.*

SELHURST, CROYDON.—The new Congregational church at Selhurst, Dagnall-park, Croydon, was opened for Divine service on Wednesday, the 29th of August, 1866. In the afternoon, the reading of the Scriptures and the devotional services were conducted by the Rev. James Wager, the minister of the place, and the Rev. Samuel Parkinson, of Croydon; and the Rev. Samuel Martin, of Westminster, preached from Psa. cxxxii. 8, &c. In the evening, the Rev. G. Smith, D.D., of Poplar, preached from Deut. xxxi. 12; both sermons were eloquent and most appropriate. The Rev. Messrs. S. S. England, R. Lewis, J. Davies, of Walthamstow, T. Jacob, H. Lee, T. Beighton, J. Shedlock, and T. Browne were present. The attendance at both services and the tea-meeting in the interval was much better than could be expected on a day of such continuous rain. This place of worship is for the use of a congregation hitherto assembling in a temporary wooden building in the rear of it, and which will now be appropriated to the school. It is a stone building of very simple form, designed by Mr. Henry Fuller, and will be when finished very complete, and in many respects novel in its fittings and matters relating to comfort. It is a Gothic structure, and has cost about 2,400*l.*, exclusive of land and professional charges and seats on the ground-floor for 463 adults.

THE JOHN WILLIAMS.—We have had the John Williams among us. Storm Bay, in the case of this vessel, belied its name. She was nearly a week in it and the river, becalmed. Her arrival had been long looked for, and she has attracted the attention of many as she lay alongside the wharf. Old folks as well as young have crowded on board to inspect her, and all bear one testimony,—What a beautiful vessel she is! The missionaries since their arrival have been actively engaged preaching and speaking, enlisting the interests of all parties in their great work; Presbyterians, the Primitives and the United Methodists, as well as the Congregationalists, opening their pulpits, and giving collections to help on the mission cause. Public meetings have been held, and well attended, in Hobart Town, at Kangaroo Point, at Green Ponds, and at New Town. A valedictory service was held on board this morning, and was very numerously attended, the Rev. Messrs. Robinson, Simmons, Clarke, Nicholson, Price, Law, and Sunderland taking part therein. The Rev. Mr. Clarke delivered an address on the Obligation and Subject of Intercessory Prayer, founded on the requests of the Apostle for the prayers of those churches to whom he wrote; and the Rev. C. Price spoke to the missionaries, expressing the gratification received from their visit, and assuring them of the continued interest that the churches in Tasmania will feel in their welfare. It was intended that the vessel should leave to-day, but I expect she will be detained owing to the indisposition of Captain Williams, who has for a few days past suffering from a prevailing epidemic, but this morning was taken worse, and was obliged to call in medical aid.—*Hobart Town Correspondent of the Patriot.*

NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH AT LEISTON.—On Friday last the ceremony of laying the commemoration-stone of a new chapel at this place was performed by Mr. E. Goddard, the Mayor of Ipswich. For some time past public worship was conducted in a room which had been built for religious purposes; but shortly after the arrival of the present minister, the Rev. Mr. Gladstone, the want of a more commodious building to suit the growing congregation was severely felt. Hence, through the liberality of gentlemen at a distance, united with the humbler efforts of the congregation, which consists to a great extent of artisans, sufficient sums were obtained to

enable the committee to undertake the work. At two o'clock those who took a part in the ceremony assembled on the site of the building, the walls of which have now begun to appear above the ground, and gathered round the left-hand corner where the stone was to be laid. The Rev. G. Gladstone, the pastor of the congregation, opened the proceedings by giving out a hymn; and the Rev. J. Hinde having offered prayer, Mr. Gladstone made some remarks upon the solemnity of the occasion, and thought that the present occasion was one upon which, remembering their small beginnings, the Congregationalists of Leiston might congratulate themselves. The Rev. J. Browne, of Wrentham, then addressed the assembly, furnishing some interesting and gratifying statistics as to the progress which had been made, and which he thought justified their meeting upon that occasion. Mr. Ebenezer Goddard, before laying the stone, made some appropriate remarks upon the nature of the present occasion, and his worship then proceeded to lay the stone, placing in a cavity beneath it a bottle containing a copy of the *Nonconformist*, &c., and a paper with a statement of the circumstances under which the stone was laid, signed by the architect, the building committee, and Mr. Browne as secretary of the Union. Several other gentlemen addressed the meeting, and the proceedings terminated by a hymn being sung. In the evening a tea-meeting was held in the Works' Hall, the use of which was kindly granted by Messrs. Garrett.

Correspondence.

HELP FOR THE EAST OF LONDON.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—I have the pleasure to report that during last week we were able to administer relief in 112 cases of distress, seventy of them being new. Our evangelists and missionaries are indefatigable in their work, and take great pains in making the best use of the money placed in their hands. Of the cases in which they have been able to render some help, thirty-five are families left in orphanage, having in them 116 children—all of them fatherless, many of them motherless as well. The help we have given them, however, is only temporary, the means at our disposal not being sufficient to attempt anything like a permanent provision for them.

Perhaps you will allow me space to give your readers two or three illustrative cases. An evangelist reports the following:—"August 28.—Whilst going my rounds to-day, one of our little mission school girls came running to me, telling me her father was dead. I went immediately to see the mother, and found that her husband had only been ill twenty-four hours. It was a painful sight. Two grown-up daughters were with the mother, and five or six little ones besides, and they were all weeping. There are twelve in the family, and six of them dependent. I tried to comfort the poor woman, and inquired about her circumstances, and found she was to have 6*l.* from a club to bury her husband, but that was all, and she did not know what they should do. August 31.—Visited this poor family again to-day, and found the poor mother lying on the floor of the back kitchen. She had had a fit brought on by sorrow and anxiety, and she appeared to be in a sound sleep. Two daughters were with her, and each seemed overwhelmed with grief." Take another case. A respectable working man, under thirty years of age, a shoemaker, loses a child by cholera. He is engaged in making shoes for another child to attend the dead child's funeral, when he is himself taken ill, and in a few hours he is a corpse. He leaves three children all under seven, and his widow expects to be the mother of a fourth in a short time. The deceased man and his widow were both members of a Baptist church in this neighbourhood, and the widow has been treated with great kindness by the church to which she belongs. We have had much pleasure in putting a sum into the hands of one of its deacons for her benefit. But the poor woman and her children are totally unprovided for, and should this notice of her case awaken special sympathy on her behalf, I shall be happy to put friends in communication with her pastor. Take another case, of a very ordinary kind. A matmaker, with a young family, was seized with cholera, but recovered. He is now able to work, but the loss of time, the expenses of illness, and the necessary destruction of some clothing, have left him in utter want and without the needful materials for resuming work. The timely gift of 25*s.* saves this man and his family from beggary. 21*s.* going to the purchase of material, and the remaining four for food till a mat or two can be made and sold.

My friends and myself are deeply interested in the questions which are being discussed as to the best mode of making permanent provision for orphans. But all that I will say on the subject now, is that the course of this discussion and its results should be carefully watched by the public.

Should friends discover any omissions or errors in our lists of contributions, I shall be glad to have them corrected.

I am, yours, &c.,
JOHN KENNEDY.

4, Stepney-green, E., Sept. 4, 1866.

P.S.—The contributors will find the list in the advertising columns.

THE REMARRIAGE CASE.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—I beg to thank you for the insertion of my note in reference to the remarriage case, and for your very just remarks concerning it.

I have received very courteous but unsatisfactory replies to my communications to the Bishop of Norwich on the matter. The Bishop tells me the clergyman's conduct was quite legal, and that I have no ground for complaint.

The Registrar-General, after promising to make an immediate inquiry, has sent me the following:—

"General Register Office, Somerset House,
August 29, 1866.

"Sir,—Since I received your letter of the 22nd inst., I have not failed to state my opinion to the Rev. H. R. Nevile, of the illegal acts authorised by him of which you and Nonconformists generally have reason to complain."

"I have the honour to be, Sir,
"Your faithful servant,
"GEORGE GRAHAM, Register-General.

"Rev. R. Shelley, Yarmouth."

I have submitted the case to a solicitor, who is of opinion that Mr. Nevile is liable to a prosecution for tampering with the parish register. This being so, if my friends will help me, the vicar will hear more on the subject.

It has been gratifying to me to have had three letters of sympathy, one from a rector, another from an Independent minister, and the third from a Unitarian.

I remain, Sir, yours faithfully,
RICHARD SHELLEY.

Great Yarmouth, Sept. 3, 1866.

AFFIRMATIONS IN PLACE OF OATHS.

"W.P.—No persons except Friends are allowed to make an affirmation instead of an oath."

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—With reference to the subject mentioned above, allow me to send the following extract from the Friends' Minutes, relating to Doctrine, &c., octavo edition, page 143—"Under the Common Law Procedure Act, 1854, section 20, judges and other persons qualified to take affirmations or depositions, may in all civil cases permit witnesses and others, having conscientious objections to taking of an oath, to make a solemn affirmation instead thereof. Extended to criminal cases, 24 & 25 Vic., c. 66."

C. S. WILSON.

Sunderland, 30th, 8th month, 1866.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

We make the following extracts from the daily paper summaries of interesting papers read before the Association:—

THE POLLUTION OF RIVERS.

In Section D, Colonel Sir J. E. ALEXANDER read a paper on this subject. The case of the English rivers seemed, he said, now almost hopeless, for the pollution was so general that few salmon were caught. In Scotland, also, they had been rapidly degenerating of late, but there was still some hope of saving them. Since his return from New Zealand he had paid great attention, as a magistrate, to the state of the rivers in his immediate neighbourhood, and was astonished to find how the gift of Providence had been abused. A favourite accusation against those who sought to preserve the purity of rivers was that they sought to affect injuriously the trade and manufactures of the country, on which its prosperity mainly depended; but his reply invariably was that the rivers ought not to be polluted and poisoned for the aggrandisement of millowners and manufacturers. Colonel Alexander instanced several rivers which had been destroyed in this manner. The Kelvin, near Glasgow, to which the lover in song invited his mistress, was now a common sewer, contributing to swell the pollution of the Clyde. It was astonishing, in the midst of so much wealth, that health was not made the first consideration, and that means were not adopted to cut off sewage from the rivers and to utilise it on the Chinese plan. The Earl of Selkirk, a man of science, told him a short time ago that the Avon at Linlithgow was scoured of its fish entirely for the sake of one paraffin work. Paper-mills likewise were fertile sources of destruction. The North Esk, near Edinburgh, which was covered every day in the week with a soapy foam, had become unfitted for its primary purposes, and no consideration on earth would induce him to accept a residence on its banks. Referring to what had been salmon rivers, Colonel Alexander mentioned a statement made by the Mayor of Bristol to the effect that in the Severn the taint of creosote was so strong that salmon caught in these waters were unsaleable in London. At Stirling, in like manner, the newly-arrived officers of the garrison were surprised with the taste of the tar in the fish caught in the Forth, which was found to result from the waste materials emptied from petroleum works.

THE RUINED TEMPLES OF CAMBODIA.

In Section E, Mr. J. THOMPSON, who, at considerable personal risk, labour, and danger to health, had succeeded in penetrating to the ruined temples of Cambodia, and in bringing back admirable photographs of these ruins, laid before the section some details of his journey. Starting from Bangkok, in Siam, he had succeeded in reaching these edifices, which stood in the midst of a vast plain, surrounded by forest and jungle, the quarries from which it is supposed they were built being at a distance of forty miles. No trace of the people who built them can be discovered, nor can the era to which they belong be ascertained. The present inhabitants of the country have no architectural knowledge, and worship the statues in general, having among them a tradition that the palaces, temples, &c., were erected in one night by a flight of angels from Heaven. There are inscriptions belonging to three different periods on the walls, but only the latest of these can be deciphered, and have no reference whatever to the buildings. Mr. Thompson exhibited specimens of the photographs which he had taken, which are really admirable as works of art, and show incontestably that the designers of the long stone-roofed corridors, noble pillars, bas-reliefs, and exquisitely-finished statues must have reached a very high state of civilisation.

THE ORIGIN OF MAN.

In Section E, Mr. J. REDDIE read a paper on the various theories of man's past and present condition. He stated that there were three theories by which it was sought to account for the origin of man. The first—that which they had been taught from their infancy—namely, creation by God of men who were a little lower than angels, which he would call the religious theory; the second, which was antagonistic to the two others, was the Darwinian theory, that man descended from the ape; and the third was the polygenous theory, which propounded that the primitive men were savages, but lower than any known race of savages, as they could not speak. There were many minor distinctions, but that classification would suffice for a tolerably complete review of the leading theories opposed to the Scriptural one, which differed essentially from the others in this respect, that it not only held a special creation of man but also that man was not created a low-caste, speechless savage, but created a man in perfection. All theories recognised the fact that there had been some kind of development or change in the human family. The chief differences between them related to the origin and character of the primitive man. In one essential particular Darwinianism differed from them all, for it began with a human infant which had not human parents; but, he would ask, how was the first young mammal nourished in its struggle through life parents that were not mammals? How was the progeny trained and elevated into man, when we, with all our education, were scarcely able to prevent our masses falling back to a state rather akin to monkeys or brutes? All that Darwin had proved in his work "On the Origin of Species" was that numerous varieties of plants and animals were developed within the limits of each particular species. All beyond the probable (but not proved) origin of species was a proof in support of it. Having enlarged at great length with great minuteness on these chief features of the paper, Mr. Reddie came to the conclusion that no theory about man or language which we can devise—even with all our after-knowledge of the facts now existing with regard to both—will so well account for all the facts of the case as our old, religious, and time-honoured theory of man's origin and the confusion of language at Babel.

Sir J. LUBBOCK supported the Darwinian theory, and contended that there was nothing in science opposed to religion, or in religion opposed to science. Mr. CRAWFORD, in one of his characteristic humorous speeches, condemned the Darwinian theory. Mr. C. BLAKE and Mr. FELLOWS having briefly addressed the meeting, Mr. REDDIE replied, and received a vote of thanks for his paper.

OCEAN TELEGRAPHS.

In Section A a paper was read by Mr. T. Holmes, "On the North Atlantic Telegraph." He said that the difficulties connected with long lengths of submarine cable had led to the construction of the Russian-American line, intended to reach New York from St. Petersburg, *vid* Siberia and San Francisco, with a short submarine cable across Behring's Straits, the total distance being over 12,000 miles. This line was already far advanced towards completion. But by far the most important line of telegraphic communication between England and America was that to be immediately carried into effect, *vid* Scotland, the Faroe Isles, Iceland, Greenland, and the coast of Labrador, and known as the "North Atlantic Telegraph." On this route convenient natural landing-stages exist, breaking up the cable into four short lengths or sections, instead of the necessitous employment of one continuous length, as between Ireland and Newfoundland. This subdivision of the cable was most important, for besides reducing the risks of laying to a minimum, the speed was increased and the interference from earth currents greatly avoided. Such were the advantages gained, that the present rate by the Anglo-American line of 20*s.* per word would be charged on the North Atlantic route at 2*s.* 6*d.* or even a less sum. The several lengths of cable would be connected by land lines through the Faroes and Iceland, and by means of mechanical repeaters upon an improved plan, messages could pass with the greatest accuracy between London and New York without interference or delay. The length of cable and depths of ocean over these sections were not only manageable but practicable, and nothing existed to interfere with the working that was not already ascertained by reference to existing cables now working under similar conditions of length and depth. As regarded the pressure of ice, that existed only at certain seasons of the year. At others the coasts were free for vessels to enter the port of Juliansehaab, the intended landing place of the cable in Greenland, the only point where any possible danger could arise; while on the Labrador coast the risk of injury could not be considered greater than that to which the Anglo-American shore ends are exposed in the vicinity of the Newfoundland bank. The soundings and nature of the bottom of the intervening seas, as well as landing places of the cables, have been surveyed by her Majesty's ship Bulldog, accompanied by the Fox, in 1860, and were now published in the Admiralty charts. It was therefore to be hoped that the powerful association that had been established for the purpose would at once complete this grand and most important enterprise, the connection between England and America by the North Atlantic route.

THE CULTURE OF SALMON.

In the course of a paper "On the Scientific Culture of a Salmon River," Mr. F. BUCKLAND gave an account of the extraordinary success which had attended the scientific and practical cultivation of salmon by Mr. Ashworth, the owner of the Galway fisheries, which he said promised to become among the most valuable in the world. What had been done there might be accomplished in the Trent and other of our English rivers, which were now almost unproductive, but they must not be a-bed and asleep in winter. Mr. Ashworth employed no less than 130 men to keep a watch all night in order to prevent the depredations of

poachers. He also instanced the case of the river at Canterbury, where salmon had been cultivated with great success. The Thames, he said, was naturally a salmon river, and he thought that the disappearance of that fish in it was to be attributed less to the sewage than to the navigation weirs at Sunbury and Hampton Court, over which he defied salmon to jump unless it had the qualities of a flying fish. He said that one of the happiest events of his life was receiving a salmon which was caught near Gravesend on the 2nd of August last, especially as he had ascertained from the fishermen of that town that it was thirty-three years since a similar fish had been caught there. He entered into explanations to show that in all probability it was one of his own children which had been discharged from his breeding ponds into the river, and was caught on its return from the sea.

EQUATORIAL AFRICA.

In Section E, M. du Chaillu read a paper on "On the Physical Geography and Tribes of Western Africa." He said he had travelled through about 300 miles of hitherto unexplored and impenetrable jungle on the West Coast of Africa. His first intention was to work his way across the continent to the point where Speke and Grant were searching for the sources of the Nile; but his journey was cut short at the end of 300 miles by an accident. The country seemed like a grand solitude. He was the first white man who had ever entered it; and upon the success of his enterprise he felt that future intercourse with the natives might depend. The climate was hot, but not unendurable, never exceeding 148 Fahrenheit in the sun, even in the hot months of March and April, and generally being about 98 in the shade. The people were few, living in villages governed by separate kings, no chief having more, perhaps, than a thousand subjects, and many no more than two or three hundred. Their numbers were decreasing, and the superstition of witchcraft was horribly powerful among them, nearly every death being attributed to it, and leading to the execution of some unhappy person who was supposed to have been the cause of the calamity. Slavery and polygamy were institutions of the country, but the slaves were always treated as members of the family of their master. His researches had added something to the geography of Western Africa; but an unknown region 1,000 miles in breadth lay between the easternmost points he had been able to attain and the places Sir S. Baker had described. The African race in time would disappear from Africa, as the Britons, the aborigines of Australia, and the Polynesians had all disappeared from the countries which they once occupied. Instead of mourning over the thought, he rejoiced at the dispensation of Providence by which the more intelligent race took the place of the inferior. Little by little light was penetrating into what was at one time the unknown interior of Africa. The distance from the furthest point which he had reached, starting from one side of that great continent, was only 1,000 miles distant from the point which Sir S. Baker attained at the other side of Africa. To each it appeared that the regions beyond were higher than those on which they stood. The probability, therefore, was, that the intermediate district was mountainous and picturesque, well wooded, and perhaps with water supplies, the existence of which as yet was only matter of supposition. M. du Chaillu then explained the circumstances which led to the premature return of his last expedition, after making only a progress of 480 miles. A gun, it appeared, had gone off accidentally, and struck down one of the natives. Another of their number, more friendly or more enlightened than the rest, endeavoured to explain the accident and to settle matters in a peaceful spirit, when, unfortunately, it transpired that the bullet, after passing through the body of the fallen man, pierced the wall, and killed, by a strange coincidence, the wife of the very same man. Thereupon, a fierce conflict ensued. His party, which was well armed, had to fight its way out, and he should never forget the loyal manner in which the negroes, being assured that he would stand by them, stood by him and came off triumphant, though he himself was wounded by a poisoned arrow.

RECENT EXPLORATIONS IN PALESTINE.

In the same section Mr. GROVE read a report on the topographical results of the first expedition of the Palestine Exploration Fund, an association formed for the purpose of obtaining exact information on the physical features, antiquities, climate, &c, of the Holy Land. The expedition was under the charge of Captain C. W. Wilson, R.E., with whom was associated Lieutenant Anderson and Corporal Phillips, R.E. The party were well supplied with chronometers and other instruments, and their instructions were to make accurate and systematic observations between Damascus and Jerusalem. The present report embraced the topographical investigations only, which, however, were very important. Forty-nine separate places, the positions of which were before unknown, had been accurately fixed, both in longitude and latitude, detailed maps had been made, on a large scale, of the whole backbone of the country from north to south, and of several outlying districts, such as the basin of the Lake of Galilee, the district of Samaria, the valleys between Jerusalem and the sea. These maps would very shortly be made public. The archæological explorations carried on at Capernaum, Chorazin, and other places, did not fall within this section, and therefore were omitted from the report; but enough was said to show that a very substantial step had been taken by this association towards putting the map of the Holy Land right, and one which should encourage its supporters to still further efforts. Mr. Grove announced the intention of the association —of which he is the honorary secretary—to persevere until every square mile in Palestine has been properly and accurately surveyed and mapped, till every mound of ruins has been examined and sifted, the name of every village ascertained, recorded, and compared with the lists in the Bible, till all the ancient roads have been traced, the geology made out, the natural history and botany fully known. A second expedition was shortly to be sent out with these objects—to excavate in detail at Capernaum, Cana, Samaria, Nazareth, and Jerusalem. Another party (of whom it was hoped Mr. Prestwich, the eminent geologist, would form one) will attack the geology and the natural history, so ably begun by Mr. Tristram. A work on the modern Syrians is in preparation by Mr. Rogers, of Damascus, under the encouragement of the Palestine Fund, as a companion to Lane's "Modern Egyptians." The names of villages, &c., are being collected by a competent resident Arabic scholar, and five meteorological stations are to be appointed, to which instruments will probably be furnished from Kew on a grant by Section A of the British Association. In conclusion, Mr. Grove drew the attention of the meeting to the importance of these researches as corroborating the statements of the Bible, which purported to be mainly a record of facts, and of facts about certain definite localities. Hitherto the book has been tested by internal evidence chiefly; the time has arrived when other tests must be applied to it—the tests afforded by a comparison of the descriptions with the country described. This test he was confident would stand, and he called on the members of the British Association to support the investigation.

SOUTH AFRICA.

In Section E, Mr. W. F. WEBB, who in his early years was a great hunter in Southern Africa, in speaking of the character of the negro, made reference to Dr. Livingstone. He said Dr. Livingstone had acquired an immense influence over the Kaffir tribes, and indeed over all the natives he came across. He was inspired with a passion for geographical discovery, and going northwards he found the Zambesi; but while he was away on this expedition his house was burned down with the whole village by a hostile tribe. Mr. Webb spoke emphatically of the extreme difficulties of travelling in South Africa; it could only be done in one or other of two ways—on a man's own legs or on oxen. But a fly—a pest—exists in those regions, the tetze, whose sting is fatal to all animals. On one occasion Mr. Webb lost forty horses and seventy oxen from the bite of the tetze. Nothing, he said, could exceed the energy, tact, and perseverance which Dr. Livingstone exhibited in his travels amidst the enormous difficulties he had to encounter; and it was to be hoped that in his present enterprise he would be encouraged by letters from home. (Hear, hear. Mr. Webb read the following letter from Dr. Kirk which is the latest intelligence received of Dr. Livingstone:—

The Zambesi, July 10.

My friend the doctor is well. He has fairly passed the troublesome Court people, and is living with a good chief, who seems to have taken his fancy. He is with the head man of Ugonano, a place thirty miles above the point where we send up his letters, quinine, and news, and where we await his return. Our next chance will probably be to send supplies to meet him at Ugigi. I cannot say they will ever reach, but if they do it will be a windfall.

Sir SAMUEL BAKER gave an explanation of the negro character, which he said was not well understood. He was not against the negro, nor for him, and would paint him exactly as he was—to wit, black. He had no doubt the negro was improvable, but he also had no doubt that the time would never come when a negro would be Speaker of the House of Commons or Archbishop of Canterbury. (A laugh.) Proceeding from Upper Egypt up the Nile, as soon as the traveller left the Arab populations he came into a region of human savagery and brutality. In Lower Egypt the negroes were slaves, and so far were civilised; but here in their independence they were lower than the brutes—short-sighted, grovelling, and thinking of nothing but how to fill their bellies to-day, without a notion of to-morrow, and destitute of all the social and natural affections. The lesson which the white ant taught of providence and industry, although continually before his eyes, was as nothing to the negro, who was simply a naked savage, a most disgusting animal—a beggar and a brute. These negroes, with the most rudimentary notion of a Supreme Being or religion, have no form of worship, and even no superstition. But they believe in witchcraft, which is practised by the non-fighting chiefs with so much ingenuity and address that the modern European spirit-rappers or mediums would be laughed at amongst them as idiots. Murphy had written an almanack pretending to predict the weather; but in Africa, if he knew the penalty of being wrong, he would long hesitate to publish. When the sorcerer chief erred in predicting rain, and the day was fine and sunshiny, he was taken and ripped up, and physically analysed, to see where the fault in the almanack sprang from. (A laugh.) Sir Samuel Baker gave a most humorous account of his stay with one Katchuba, a sorcerer chief, who was kind and courteous to Mrs. Baker, and to whom Sir Samuel gave a lesson in raising the wind and bringing down rain. Leaving this hospitable village, the party, after great privations, reached the country of Komrassi, in the vicinity of Lake Victoria Nyanza. These are a comparatively civilised nation of negroes, under the rule of Komrassi, a perfect gentleman, said Sir Samuel, and who would pass as such in any drawing-room in England—*a homo factus ad unguem*, because the nails of his hands and of his toes are constantly neatly pared, and two or three times a day brushed clean. Among this tribe the seeds of civilisation must have been brought by Arab traders, and although they had not borne much fruit, still they had germinated. Although the prospect was not a bright one, still he hoped that the extension of commerce and the opening up of communication between Europe and these regions would result in the civilisation of the black men of Central Africa. Nothing, however, could be successful in this direction until the Government of England and the other Christian Governments of Europe came forward, free from their notions of maintaining the detestable rule of the Turks, and determined to put down the atrocious system of negro slave-hunting carried on by the assistance or connivance of the Egyptian Government. It was useless and false for any in England to call himself a philanthropist if he did not urge on the Government of this country the duty of interfering to put a stop to this system of massacre and robbery. (Hear, hear.) It was for England, the foremost civilising Power in the world, to take the lead in this great work; but it would not be done by holding meetings in Exeter Hall. (Applause.)

Mr. WEBB expressed his concurrence in Sir Samuel Baker's views of the negro character, and a short discussion took place, carried on by Sir R. Murchison, Professor Phillips, and Professor Huxley. The purport of the speeches, which contained nothing contentious, was simply laudatory of Sir S. Baker, and congratulatory on the great success of Section E at this meeting of the British Association.

In Section D Dr. RICHARDSON read a paper on the comparative vitality of the Jewish and Christian races; and in Section F Mr. CHARLES TEBBUTT communicated a valuable paper upon the violation of the principles of economic science caused by the law of distraint for rent. A general meeting was held in the Mechanics' Hall, at which the results of this gathering of the Association were announced, and votes of thanks given all round. Money grants for the advancement of science in various branches were made to the amount of 2,265*l*, in sums of between 25*l*. to 600*l*., of which latter there was but one, for Kew Observatory.

The proceedings were followed by a banquet given by the Mayor of Nottingham to the members of the Association. The toast to the "Bishop and clergy of the diocese and the ministers of other denominations," was responded to by the Rev. DANIEL MOORE, who referred to the unseemly antagonism which had hitherto existed between science and revelation, and congratulated them that many of the difficulties in the way were being removed. He counselled them, if they desired to get rid of the unseemly antagonism, to approach the subject in a spirit of calm investigation and a trustful waiting for results; and as there could be no conflicting truths neither science on the one hand or revelation on the other could have anything to fear. The toast to the "House of Commons" was responded to by the two sitting members of the borough, Viscount Amberley and Mr. Bernal Osborne, the latter gentleman confessing in returning thanks for that assembly that he sat for the most part "among a great body of ignoramuses."

MR. LAING, M.P., AND HIS CONSTITUENTS.

On Monday, the 27th ult., Mr. Laing addressed a meeting of electors at Wick. His speech was mainly a justification of the course he took in reference to the late Reform Bill. It will be remembered that Mr. Laing was one of the most prominent opponents of the Suffrage Bill as first introduced by Mr. Gladstone. Referring to his vote on that occasion, Mr. Laing said:—

On that question his votes were already before the public, and would speak for themselves. He might say, however, that there had been a good deal of misunderstanding, or rather misrepresentation, of his conduct in regard to the Reform Bill. He had even heard that it was said that he had given his vote against reform, and against any extension of the franchise. Now that was simply untrue. He had voted for the reduction of the franchise to 7*l*. in boroughs and 14*l*. in counties. On one occasion he did vote against the Government, but he did so in order to induce them to introduce a more comprehensive measure. He had a very strong impression that when the Government did reopen the question of reform, any measure which they introduced ought to be a comprehensive and complete one—a measure that would effect a final and permanent settlement of the question, or at least a settlement so final and complete that it would be called permanent as they understood permanency in political questions. It seemed perfectly evident, however, that the measure of reform introduced by the Government, instead of affording such a settlement of the question, as he, in common with the great bulk of the Liberal party, considered desirable, and indeed absolutely necessary, was a mere farce. They left a most essential part of the question out of view altogether, and having done so he would ask how could that be a measure which would give a final and comprehensive settlement of the reform question which left small and decayed boroughs like Honiton, for instance, to exercise a share in the representative government of the country equal to Lanarkshire, or to such a large and flourishing city as Dundee. (Cheers.) It appeared to him, and to those who acted with him, that this was not the way to deal with the important question of reform, and they voted against the Government in order to compel them to bring forward a measure by which fifty seats would be given to the larger constituencies, and seven new members added to the representative system of Scotland. (Applause.) He would have considered that he was deserting his duty as a Scotch representative had he allowed that opportunity of getting a partial remedy for the glaring disproportion between Scotch and English representation to pass without being taken advantage of. In his opinion Scotland was justly entitled to have ten or fif-

teen more members than it at present possessed, but through the stand taken by himself and friends on this occasion the disproportion that existed would have been so far removed by the concession of seven new members. It was, indeed, with the view of obliging Government to meet the claims of Scotland that he voted against the bill on the second reading, and he thought that vote required no justification, as it had been fully justified by the event.

He thought a simple occupation test would operate unequally in different places.

If you took 7*l.* as the limit of the enfranchisement, it would give almost universal suffrage in England, while in Scotland it would place the limit of enfranchisement so high that a very large portion of the working classes would still be excluded. He thought the introduction of a franchise based on the possession of real property would have a great moral and educational effect, and this had always seemed to him its greatest recommendation. If you hold out the franchise as a prize for good conduct, it must be a great means of improving the mass, and though the obvious advantage of this mode of enfranchisement was its educational effect, that consideration had in the Government Reform Bill been entirely thrown aside. For these reasons he had always been a great admirer of the 40*s.* freehold system in England, and he had always been an advocate for its extension to Scotland. (Cheers.) He thought if a man had 40*l.* worth of realised property, which would be about the equivalent of a 40*s.* freehold, that would make an excellent qualification for the franchise. The Reform Bill of the Government, it was true, had so far admitted this principle that it proposed to confer the franchise on those who had 50*l.* in the savings-banks; but he need hardly point out how inadequate a provision of that kind was. In the first place it was too high; 40*l.* was enough. But the same qualification ought to be given for the amount of realised property whether it was represented by deposits in savings-banks or by land and houses, or cattle, or stock in trade, or shares, or boats and nets. (Oh! oh! and laughter.)

The Adullamites, according to Mr. Laing, are little better than a myth, and those who have been reckoned among them have even tried to save the bill from defeat.

Some people would tell them, however, that the opposition to the Reform Bill arose entirely from a desire to trip up the heels of the Government; but he had been as much behind the scenes as anyone, and from the experience and insight into these matters he got when he was Secretary to the Treasury he had better opportunities of knowing how matters were worked than most members, and he could say most positively that it was owing to nothing of the kind. He could assure them that over and over again had that bill been saved from defeat by the Liberal members stretching a point and voting in favour of a measure of which they honestly disapproved. (Hisses.) Any one, by examining the division list, would find ample proof of this. Few Liberal members voted against the bill all through; but on the division that finally ejected the Government on the question of whether the vote should be given to a man on his estimated rent or on its rateable value, there were forty-four Liberals who voted against the Government. He himself was not one of them; for, as he had previously told them, he voted with the Government on that occasion, but he knew that although those Liberals had given their vote against the Government on this occasion, they were earnestly desirous of having the question brought to a fair and equitable settlement. They also thought, and fairly enough, that the question of rating or rental was one on which the Government ought to have consulted the wishes of the majority of the House of Commons, and they were taken very much by surprise indeed when they found that the Ministry had made a point of honour of it, and intended to resign. He would also take this opportunity of stating that there never was any strong organised party of malcontents, or Adullamites as they were called. Instead of an organised Opposition, most of those Liberals not only voted for the Government, but did their utmost to save the Ministry from the consequences of their own errors. He would put to them whether it was fair to call such men "dirty conspirators."

In his concluding remarks upon reform, Mr. Laing sketched the outline of a measure that would be likely to meet with support in the ensuing session:—

As to the question of reduction, it would reduce counties to 11*l.*, and in boroughs to 6*l.* rating or 7*l.* rental, the person to whom the vote was given to be a ratepayer. To make up for the defective scope of this rental franchise, a system of supplementary franchises should be adopted on property in the manner he had before pointed out. An educational franchise should also be adopted to throw the gates of the constitution open more widely than was done by the bill of last session, but in such a way as to give ample security for good conduct and the exercise of self-denial on the part of those entrusted with the privilege. In the matter of redistribution, any measure to be satisfactory must do what the last Government measure proposed to do at least, and by taking some forty or fifty seats from small and decaying burghs, give half of that number to the counties, and at least seven additional seats to Scotland, either by taking them from England or by adding so many additional members to the present number of the House of Commons. (Cheers.) Such a measure might be expected to give general satisfaction, and to settle the question of reform for a very considerable period, and he need scarcely say he could assure them that such a measure would receive his most earnest support, whether it was brought in by a Liberal or by a Conservative Government.

On resuming his seat, Mr. Laing was greeted with prolonged applause, which swelled into a perfect storm of cheers and counter-cheers, hisses, and cries of "Platform," when Mr. David Petrie rose in the body of the hall and announced that he wished to put some questions to Mr. Laing. After some personal explanations had been required and offered, a vote of thanks to Mr. Laing was proposed by Dr. Sinclair, and seconded by Mr. Malcolm Geddes. Mr. Swanson moved, and Mr. William Davidson seconded, an amendment to the effect that Mr. Laing is no longer a fit and proper person to represent this constituency in Parliament. (Loud and prolonged cheering, mingled with some hisses.) The chairman then called for a show of hands, and the amendment being first put to the meeting, some confusion took place, but the motion of Dr. Sinclair was declared carried. The number of hands held up for the motion and for the amendment were pretty nearly equal in the body of the hall, the platform of course going bodily for the motion. The number in the meeting, however, who did not vote either way was very much larger than that of those who did. Mr. Laing having moved a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting separated.

MR. GRANT DUFF ON EDUCATION.

(From the *Daily News*.)

On Friday, Mr. Grant Duff, M.P., presided at the opening of a bazaar in aid of Murray's Institution, Macduff, and delivered an address on education, in which he said:—

In spite of the recent failure of a moderate and well-meant but cruelly mismanaged Reform Bill, he must be indeed blind who, looking merely at what has been passing in England, can doubt that we are on the eve of taking a considerable step towards a downward extension of the franchise. ("Hear," and applause.) And if, looking beyond the narrow limits of England; we extend our survey to continental Europe and America, the signs of the rising fortunes of democracy become clearer and clearer. Under the name of democracy, however, are concealed the very best and the very worst possibilities. Democracy may mean mob-rule, and then it is something more detestable even than a despotism or a narrow oligarchy. (Hear.) On the other hand, it may mean the rule of a well-informed and intelligent people by itself, and that is an ideally perfect government. (Applause.) There are not wanting indications that the first place in Europe will hereafter belong to that one of the great Powers which will soonest and best reconcile order with liberty and political equality. ("Hear," and applause.) In trying to do so we have some great advantages; but we have also, it must not be forgotten, some great disadvantages. About this, however, there should be no mistake: we owed the commanding position which was so long held principally to the advantages which we derived from the participation in our government of a relatively large portion of our people. If we fall behind other nations in this respect, if we keep up too long practices and institutions which they are abandoning, we must reconcile ourselves to take hereafter a humbler place amongst the rulers of the world. That, however, we shall hardly do; we shall go with the stream of tendency; we shall become more democratic; and in view of what I hold to be a certain issue, I say, Educate, educate, educate! (Cheers.) But if fuller information as to "what they are, where they are, and what they had best do under these circumstances," is essential to enable the masses to exercise aright the new powers which will one day come to them, it is not less essential that the great middle class should also gain far more knowledge and far more ideas than it has. Manipulate your franchise how you will, the centre of gravity, so to speak, of English politics will lie, for many and many a day, in the middle class. (Hear.) Now we are sorely in want of a more intelligent policy than that to which we are accustomed. Remember, if the great changes that are taking place upon the continent lead to the results for which all good Liberals have long prayed, we shall no longer have as rivals stupid half-intelligent communities, but communities instinct with the best ideas of our times. And if we would contend or co-operate with them successfully, the class which directs our policy ought to be as well educated as the class which will presumably direct theirs. Our middle class is, beyond all comparison, richer than the middle class in Prussia or in Switzerland; why, then, can it not get schools for itself as good as those which are accessible to the citizen of Berlin or Basle? (Hear.) Clearly it could do so with the greatest possible ease, if it only, once for all, realised what was wanted. In the southern part of this kingdom, enormous sums of money, which might be devoted with great propriety to middle-class education, are wasted or turned to purely mischievous purposes, as may be seen by any one who will take the pains to read the report on charitable endowments made to Sir John Pakington's Commission. A new Commission is now sitting for the express purpose of investigating middle-class education, and is expected to report next session. If the middle class does not then take the matter into its own hands, and insist that its children shall have the same advantages as young Swiss or young Prussians, it will deserve all the ill that has ever been said of it. (Applause.) . . . Our educational system will not be complete until some organisation is introduced by which great and distinguished merit, as distinguished from a merely respectable degree of intelligence, will have a straight course before it, passing, without expense, from such elementary schools as this through every grade of school up to the highest. (Applause.) In France they understand this better than they do in England; but the English have, in their vast educational endowments, resources applicable to such a purpose far greater than the French, if only they could make up their minds to turn them to use. Meanwhile, it is satisfactory to hear that the report of the Scottish Education Commissioners is likely soon to be before us, and that there is reason to believe it will bring something like a national system a little nearer this part of the island. Perhaps the recent successes of the Prussians may induce our countrymen to look a little more carefully at their system of education than has been the fashion since the apparent failure of the German Liberals in 1848 and 1849. They will find a vast deal in it well worthy of imitation, and probably the first new idea that will come to them, when they begin to study it, will be that the compulsory school attendance, which is the corner-stone of the system of primary education in Germany, was not, as is generally supposed, an invention of absolute governments, but that in many districts a school attendance practically universal dates from the days of Luther—was one of the most important results of the Reformation, and was, in the words of Mr. Pattison, "a recognised religious duty long before it was a law of the State." (Hear.) It has now become a confirmed national habit, with enormous benefit to all concerned, and the sooner we can arrive at something of the sort—if possible by public opinion, and without legal compulsion—the better it will be for us. (Applause.)

DROWNING OF FOUR SCHOOLBOYS AT BRIGHTON.

A lamentable accident happened at Brighton on Wednesday morning, resulting in the drowning of four young gentlemen, under circumstances peculiarly painful. They were pupils at the boarding-school of Mr. Frederick Taylor, Stafford House, Buckingham-place, Brighton. Mr. Taylor is a member of the Society of Friends, and the four boys were sons of parents of the same persuasion. The bathing regulations in force at Brighton, and in the adjoining parish of Hove, direct that no bathing is to take place from the open beach after eight o'clock in the morning, and up to that hour only from bathing places appointed by the authorities. One of those bathing places in Hove is opposite the Sussex County Cricket-ground. It is said that the bottom there is of a rather dangerous character, liable to shift and change with the weather, and having rocks protruding through the sand. In certain conditions of the sea the sand is washed away from the rocks, leaving holes and gulleys that are extremely dangerous to persons who cannot swim. At low water there is a bank of sand some distance out, and if persons wade to it during the "turn" of the tide they are liable to be overtaken by the water, so that they cannot return to the shore across the intermediate channel without assistance. About half-past seven o'clock on Wednesday morning, Mr. Taylor took a number of his scholars to this place to bathe. He himself went into the water, and there was nothing to indicate that special caution was required. Some of the lads made their way to the bank of sand with other bathers, and were there enjoying themselves as lads are wont to do, when suddenly an outcry was made, and it was discovered that a lad named Clerk, who was in the water at the eastern limits of the bathing-place, was in imminent danger of drowning. Mr. Taylor had just previously called all his lads in from the water, and most of them were on the beach. At first he thought that Clark was one of the boys he had brought down, and ran to give all the assistance he could. Ultimately, Clark was got out in an insensible state, or nearly so, and was taken in a fly to the residence of Dr. Hailey, Western-road, Hove, where he was soon placed out of danger. Meanwhile, Mr. Taylor had returned to the part of the beach where his clothes were, and saw that four of his boys were missing. Some youths were on the beach where Clark had been brought ashore, and Mr. Taylor, thinking his boys were amongst them, sent thither. Further search quickly elicited that the four lads, whose clothing was laid on the beach, had neither returned to the shore nor were afloat in the water. Every means which suggested itself was used to find them, but it was not until an hour later that one of the bodies was discovered on the edge of the sandbank. It was that of William Bottomley, aged twelve, whose parents reside at Birmingham. It had drifted a considerable distance to the east of the bathing ground. It was immediately brought to shore, and examined by Dr. Bacon Phillips, who, after using, for half-an-hour, proper means of resuscitation, pronounced life to be perfectly extinct. Later, another body was recovered, still further to the eastward. It was that of a boy named Samuel Dann, whose parents reside at Reigate. He was about twelve years old. An elder brother came down with him to bathe (both being pupils at Mr. Taylor's), and he, too, is one of the drowned. The fourth unfortunate boy was named Samuel Kidd, aged about fourteen years. His friends reside at Bristol. As to the precise circumstances under which the poor youths lost their lives, nothing is at present known. The attention of every person in the immediate neighbourhood was so taken up with the danger of the boy Clark, who was saved, that this shocking fatality appears to have been entirely unobserved until too late. Even if the lads shouted for help, their cries must have been lost in the confusion caused by Clark's risk, for no one, as far as can yet be ascertained, heard a cry or saw a struggle in that direction. The bodies recovered were taken to the Brunswick tavern, Holland-road, Hove, where they await an inquest. Up to dusk on Wednesday evening the two missing bodies had not been recovered, though boats had been dragging all the afternoon.—*Daily News*.

A later account states that another body was subsequently picked up opposite Kemp Town, about three miles from the site of the accident. At the coroner's inquest Mr. Frederick Taylor was examined, and he deposed that he was bathing with the boys, eight in number, when the accident happened, at a quarter before eight o'clock on Wednesday morning. When he last saw the deceased in the water it was about as high as their waists, and they were about five yards from him. He did not miss them till he had come out of the sea, and was wiping himself; and then he thought they had gone along the beach to where there was a great commotion caused by another boy, not connected with them, being taken out of the water nearly drowned. Having dressed himself, he went to the scene of the other accident, and, while looking for his missing boys, thinking they were with the crowd of others, one of them, William Drewitt Bottomley, was thrown upon the beach by the waves. That was the first clear knowledge he had of their being drowned. Witness then called upon those who were around to assist him in the search; and the interval between this time and when he last saw the deceased alive—when they were playing in the water, jumping up and down—was about ten minutes. In reply to

the coroner, Mr. Taylor said the sea was not so rough as to make him apprehensive of danger, and he and his pupils had bathed in a rougher sea. He accounted for the accident by saying that the tide was coming in freshly, the waves increasing in size as they rolled in; and he believed that the deceased as they were accustomed to do, stepped to meet an advancing wave, and were carried off their legs. They were out some distance from the beach, the tide being low, but were about five yards only from the dry sand. Witness said he always bathed with them himself, and his reason for bathing from the open beach instead of from a machine was that he had a better oversight over the boys. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death," and exonerated Mr. Taylor from any charge of neglect in the matter.

EX-GOVERNOR EYRE AND THE BRITISH PUBLIC.

The conduct of the ex Governor of Jamaica continues to be alternately applauded and censured by the upper and upper middle classes, and by the middle and lower classes respectively. The indignation meeting held at Southampton as a counteractive to the banquet given by the surrounding gentry, and "services," was followed on Thursday last by an open meeting convened by the first City branch of the Reform League, "for the purpose of protesting against the fêting of ex-Governor Eyre at Southampton, and to express indignation at the sentiments expressed on that occasion by Lords Hardwicke, Cardigan, and Shrewsbury and Talbot." The meeting was a characteristic one, giving indication that the "Reformers" of London are now fully alive to the importance of watching public events, although the good taste of some of their arrangements might be called in question. The chairman "wore upon his arm a band of crape, as did also several members of the branch. Surmounting the wagon from which the speakers addressed the meeting was a black flag, upon which was inscribed, in white letters, the name of 'G. W. Gordon,' surrounded by wreaths of immortelles. Underneath was the quotation: 'Man's inhumanity to man makes countless thousands mourn.' About half-past seven o'clock this flag was brought to the Close by the Clerkenwell Reformers, who marched slowly to the Dead March in 'Saul,' played by a band." Referring to the execution of Gordon, one of the speakers said "that the same aristocracy would treat John Bright—(loud cheers)—and Edmond Beales—(cheers)—in a similar manner to-morrow if they had the chance. (Cries of 'They would if they dare.') The people could not look upon the part played at the banquet by the Rev. Charles Kingsley with anything but unadulterated contempt: and he could not help feeling that it was a pity that one who stood so high among the *literati* of this country should have gone down to Southampton to praise the deeds of the modern Haynau—the ex-Governor of Jamaica. (Groans.) He (Mr. Finlen) would advise the ex-Governor, before he took his seat in the House of Lords, to visit the brewery of Messrs. Barclay and Perkins—(great laughter)—where he would be certain to receive 'a stout'—if not a warm—reception—(continued laughter)—where he would have more honours thrust upon him than he would be capable of throwing off." (Cheers.) Three resolutions were passed, the last of which was a practical one—"That this meeting pledges itself to support the Jamaica Committee in its endeavours to remove the stain the conduct of ex-Governor Eyre has cast upon the fame of Great Britain."

Another meeting, for an opposite purpose, was held last Wednesday at No. 9, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall. Mr. Thomas Carlyle, who presided, considered it to be a solemn public duty on the part of every man who believed that Governor Eyre had quelled the insurrection in Jamaica, and saved that island, to come forward and boldly proclaim such to be his opinion. Mr. Henry Kingsley, Mr. S. C. Hall, Mr. Allan Lambert, and others, were present, and took part in the discussion which related to the precise appellation and the operations of the committee which had recently been formed to vindicate the honour of Mr. Eyre. It was ultimately agreed that the fund should henceforth be entitled "The Eyre Defence and Aid Fund." Mr. Henry Kingsley proposed, and Mr. S. C. Hall seconded, the following resolution:—"That immediate and vigorous steps be taken to increase the number of the committee." The names of several noblemen and gentlemen were recorded, to whom the honorary secretary was requested at once to write. It was resolved that the list of the committee, when completed, should be published, and that in the meanwhile the public should be invited to continue their subscriptions to the "Eyre Defence and Aid Fund."

THE CHOLERA.

There is still a slight diminution in the weekly number of deaths registered in London from cholera and diarrhœa. The numbers up to Saturday last were, from cholera 207, against 265 the previous week; and from diarrhœa 134, against 129. The corresponding numbers the week before last were 455 and 194. There is a slight increase in the South district.

The deaths from cholera and diarrhœa in Mile-end Old-town for the week ended Saturday last were, in the Western district, 5; Eastern, 8—total, 13. The week preceding, 20. Deaths from all causes, 40; corresponding week last year, 28.

On Monday no deaths took place in the London Hospital from cholera; on Sunday 2 deaths occurred. The admissions on Sunday and Monday were in all 8, of which number 3 were cases of cholera and 42 of choleraic diarrhœa. The recoveries during the two days mentioned were 7—4 from cholera and 3 from diarrhœa. There remain in the wards 56 cases of cholera and 42 of choleraic diarrhœa—total, 98. The out-patients treated on Sunday and yesterday amounted in all to 206.

In Bethnal green the epidemic is steadily declining. The last report to the Board of Guardians states that for a week no new cases of cholera had been admitted to the workhouse. Dr. Sarvis, the medical officer of health, reports that since the outbreak 4,000 houses have undergone medical inspection with most beneficial results. In Shoreditch a slight increase in the number of cholera cases has been observed. In Mile-end the severity of the attack has been so mitigated that some of the medical staff have been dispensed with.

Up to Monday evening the total amount received by the Lord Mayor since the Mansion House Fund was set on foot, less than a month ago, was nearly 17,000*l*. On Monday and on Saturday a large amount of subscriptions poured in. Of the total sum subscribed, 7,000*l*. has been dispensed in grants to local committees towards relieving the distress, in addition to relief in kind, and 5,000*l*. has been set apart for providing for the maintenance of children made orphans by the ravages of the disease, leaving a balance of about 5,000*l*. in hand to meet further calls for assistance.

Cases of cholera are reported from Richmond (Surrey), Bradford, Goole, Rochdale, Plymouth, Aberdeen, and Dublin.

EAST LONDON WATER SUPPLY.—The proprietors of the *Lancet*, to whom we are indebted for the revelations respecting the treatment of the sick poor in workhouses, have appointed a commission to examine the source of water supply in East London. Their report is that "nearly the whole of Hertfordshire, besides the western border of Essex, drains into the River Lea, which receives excrementitious matters from 150,000 to 200,000 persons before it reaches Enfield, below which is taken the supply of drinking water for the East of London." The sewage of Hertford, it appears, after leaving the "filtering bed," where the New River Company professes to render it innocuous, runs in an open cutting to discharge itself into the Lea a little above Ware, and "this sewage, when it passes into the river, is highly offensive, and causes much complaint from the inhabitants of Ware," who pour their own drainage into the already poisoned stream. This is a very different account to that given by the engineer of the East London Waterworks Company, who represented that the sewage above Enfield was deodorised before reaching the river, and the water therefore pure at the point from which they drew it. The *Daily News* has the following sensible remarks upon the subject:—

Impure water *per se* will not produce cholera unless the specific cholerine poison be present; and if it be present, it must, so far as we know, get there in the form of *excreta* from persons attacked by the disease. In such a city as London, with its changeable elements of life, the difficulty of working back to the first cause of an epidemic is always great; and the origin of the outbreak of cholera which has occasioned so much distress and loss of life in one quarter of the metropolis has yet to be determined. Whether it is in any way traceable to the cases which occurred last year in the neighbourhood of Epping, or whether the poison germs have been imported into the water-side districts from the continent, is not at present known. Neither hypothesis would be inconsistent with the localisation of its attacks, inasmuch as its dissemination through the agency of a particular water supply would be the same in both cases. If the source of the disease is assumed to be derivable from the Thoydon Bois deaths of last year, then the fact that the drainage of that district finds its way into the Lea would amply account for the presence of cholerine in the water of that river; and if the continental importation theory be confirmed, still the proximity of the infected districts, which are also the chief resort of the maritime population of the port, to the Lea and its contiguous canals would furnish a ready means of diffusing the disease.

Postscript.

Wednesday, Sept. 5, 1866.

PRUSSIA AND GERMANY.

BERLIN, Sept. 4.

The treaty of peace between Prussia and Hesse Darmstadt was concluded here at noon yesterday.

BERLIN, Sept 4 (Evening).

The *Neue Preussische (Kreuz) Zeitung*, of this evening, in announcing the conclusion of peace with Hesse-Darmstadt, says:—"It is stated that the original demands of the Prussian Government have been complied with. Hesse-Darmstadt consents to pay an indemnity of three millions, and cedes to Prussia a portion of the northern part of Upper Hesse. This cession of territory will connect Wetzlar with the rest of the monarchy. Homburg will also be given up to Prussia."

It is affirmed that the new German Parliament will meet in two months at Berlin. The assembly will comprise the deputies of all the States of the Northern Confederation, and will hold its sittings at the Victoria Theatre, which is to be appropriated to that object.

ITALY.

MILAN, Sept. 4.

The *Perseveranza* of to-day says:—"The Emperor Napoleon's letter to King Victor Emmanuel, respecting the cession of Venetia, has created a painful sensation in Italy."

THE 1865 ATLANTIC CABLE.

The following telegram was received by Reuter's Telegram Company (Limited) at 8 20 p.m. to-day, from Mr. R. A. Glass, managing director of the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company (Limited):—

VALENTIA, Sept. 4.

Following from Great Eastern, 7 p.m. Canning to Glass. Ship's time, noon, lat. 51.2.26, long. 41.58. Total cable paid out, 254.9 miles. Run 226.8 miles. Heart's Content, distant 492.2 miles. Weather fine. Sea calm. Tests perfect.

THE APPROACHING CHURCH CONGRESS.

The Archbishop of Canterbury will commence the forthcoming Congress of Churchmen at York, on the 9 h of October, with a sermon in the Cathedral, after which the Archbishop of York, who is the president of the year, will deliver an inaugural address. During the sittings of the Congress papers will be read by Sir Robert Phillimore, Q.C. (Queen's Advocate), on "Improvement of Process in Ecclesiastical Courts"; by Sir Roundell Palmer, Q.C., M.P., on "Hymnology," to be illustrated by a choir under the direction of Dr. Monk; by the Earl of Devon, on "Female Ministrations"; by Earl Nelson, on "Lay Agency in the Church's Work"; by Canon Atlay, D.D., Vicar of Leeds, on "Diocesan and Parochial Organisation"; by the Archdeacon of Taunton, on "Church-rates"; by the Bishop of Ripon, on "The Obligation and Due Observance of the Lord's-day"; by Canon Randolph, on "The Social Condition and Recreations of the Poorer Classes"; by Dr. Goodwin, Dean of Ely, on "Cathedrals, their Proper Work and Influence"; by Archdeacon Bickersteth, D.D., on "Diocesan Synods in Relation to Convocation and Parliament"; by Dr. Close, Dean of Carlisle, on "The Best Mode of Attaching People to the Church"; by Archdeacon Churton, on "The State and Prospects of the Churches of Western Europe"; by the Dean of Emly, on "Preaching"; by the Rev. Dr. Kay, late of Calcutta, on "The Colonial Church and Foreign Missions," with others. These various subjects will be spoken to by the Right Hon. J. Napier, Dr. Hook, Dean of Chichester; the Rev. Canon Shirley, D.D., the Hon. and Very Rev. Dr. Duncombe, Dean of York; the Earl of Harrowby, the Rev. Precentor Walcott, Archdeacon Hale, Canon Trevor, Mr. A. J. Beresford Hope, M.P., Archdeacon Prest, the Rev. Dr. Hessey, Colonel Akroyd, M.P., the Rev. H. D. Bunsen, the Rev. W. Cadman, the Rev. Dr. Wilkinson, the Rev. E. Garbet, the Rev. Dr. Howson, the Hon. and Rev. W. Lyttelton, the Hon. Archdeacon Harris, Mr. E. A. Fitzroy, Canon Durnford, Mr. E. B. Cowell, Dr. Godfrey, and other gentlemen.

THE LATE ACCIDENT ON MONT BLANC.—Mr. Bulkley Samuel Young, B.A., of King's College, Cambridge, brother of Sir George Young, and one of the sons of Lady Young of Cookham, who lost his life while descending from the summit of Mont Blanc, as reported in our last issue, took his degree during the present year, when he graduated as 28th Wrangler, and 17th in the second class of the Classical Tripos. He went from Eton to King's, as Eton Scholar, in 1862. In 1864 he took Sir William Brown's medal for Latin epigrams. The "Dead March" was performed in King's College Chapel at the afternoon service on Sunday, by order of the Vice-Provost.

MILITARY REINFORCEMENTS FOR CANADA.—Yesterday the Admiralty agents at Liverpool completed their negotiations with the Cunard Company for the transport of troops to Canada. They have taken up the steamers Europa and Tarifa, which will in all probability sail about Thursday week, and will convey to Quebec the 13th Hussars, with their horses, and a number of troops of other arms of the service.

MR. BRIGHT'S VISIT TO IRELAND.—DUBLIN, MONDAY.—Mr. Bright has accepted an invitation to a public Reform banquet in this city. The day has not been named, but it is understood it will not come off before the middle of October.

MARK-LANE.—THIS DAY.

Fresh up to our market to-day the arrivals of English wheat were only moderate. For both red and white parcels the trade ruled firm, at prices equal to Monday. There was a good supply of foreign wheat on the stands. The value of all qualities was well supported, but the amount of business transacted was by no means extensive. Floating cargoes of grain changed hands to a fair extent, at full currencies. With barley the market was scantily supplied. The demand was steady, at quite late rates. Malt realised previous currencies, with a limited inquiry. Oats were in moderate supply and steady request, at the recent improvement in prices. Both beans and peas moved off slowly, but no change took place in their value. There was a moderate demand for flour, on former terms.

ARRIVALS THIS WEEK.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Malt.	Oats.	Flour.
English and Scotch	320	30	250	—	550
Irish	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign.....	5,440	1,860	—	28,410	809 sks.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The Terms for Advertising in THE NONCONFORMIST are as follows:—

One Line . . . . . A Shilling.
Each additional Line . . Sixpence.

There are, on an average, eight words in a line.

Advertisers of all classes will find THE NONCONFORMIST a valuable Medium for their Announcements.

The NONCONFORMIST is registered for transmission abroad.

Published by ARTHUR MIALL (to whom it is requested that all Post-office Orders may be made payable), 18, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, E.C.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Stamped Copies are supplied through the Post-office, direct from the Publishing-office, or by any News Agent, on the following terms, for payment in advance:—

	£	s.	d.
Per Quarter	0	6	6
„ Half-year	0	13	0
„ Year	1	6	

Unstamped Copies may be had at the Railway Stations, and at the Local Booksellers and News Agents; but an unstamped copy sent by post must have a penny postage-stamp affixed each time of transmission.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A Constant Reader."—Thanks for your letter. You will see that we have inserted correspondence to the same effect.

The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1866.

SUMMARY.

AUTUMN—for we may surely take Father Time by the forelock a month in advance this year—opens upon us propitiously in everything excepting weather. Travellers from some other lands tell us of unclouded skies; of days bright and hot as an American July; of the pleasure of basking in the sun and wandering abroad with the deliciously unresolved step of the idle holiday keeper, but in England there is, and we are afraid, is to be, no such experience. The elms are already strewing the ground with their leaves, and the foretaste of a gloomy season is upon us. The law of compensations, however, holds as good as it has ever held. Money is cheap, and there is prospect of its being cheaper. Three months ago no "accommodation" could be obtained in the City under ten; now, on the Stock Exchange, it can be had for only four-and-a-half per cent. Wheat and flour also have fallen. The Board of Trade returns indicate that, whatever stagnation there may have been in the inland markets, the export trade has been as active as ever. We have not suffered as much as our imaginations led us to think we had, and now, with cheap bread and cheap money, there is a fair prospect of a revival of prosperity.

The public health returns are equally encouraging. Cholera has rapidly decreased during the week, but we regret to say that it has been succeeded by symptoms of low fever amongst the convalescents. This does not hold good of the patients in Mrs. Gladstone's and Miss Marsh's "Homes," but it is proof of the insufficient air and nourishment of the East London sufferers. We refer with pleasure to the recent self-sacrificing activity of the Bishop of London and the clergy of the district, and we are happy to know that the Bishop's words at the last meeting of the Mansion House Committee are not beyond the truth. For once, there has been no distinction of sects in the bestowment of charity. Even clergymen have not inquired whether the dying patient has attended church or has been baptized, and one clergyman whose name we could mention, when asked if he aided only Church people, indignantly exclaimed, "Do you think I could do such a thing?" We cannot help imagining that this work must, in both beginning and end, be more satisfying to the conscience and heart than distraining upon even the poorest parishioner for a wretched Church-rate, getting up any number of petitions in favour of the objects of the Church Institution, or debarring any number of the frequenters of "conventicles" from the receipt of charitable funds. One safe test of the moral accuracy of any course of conduct is the effect which it has on our own dispositions.

This test does not, however, apply to exceptional persons. Such a person is Mr. Laing, the member for the Wick boroughs. Mr. Laing—we think we can say so without doing him an injustice—is a disappointed official, and in the discussions on the Reform Bill he followed the leader of all disappointed officials. He spoke and voted with the Adullamites, and, strange to say, his conduct has made him more liberal than he ever was. Five months ago, Mr. Laing did not believe in reopening the settlement of 1832. He derided the notion of anything below a 10*l.* borough franchise, and was of opinion that "for the sake of the moral elevation of the working classes" the franchise standard should be left high. His constituents expressed a loud and deep dissatisfaction. Mr. Laing is not a coward, and he went to meet them, but, unfortunately, he had not the moral power to persuade them into anything like a unanimous vote of confidence. Men who change with the wind are apt to be compared with weathercocks, and this charge was brought against Mr. Laing. He gave expression to a rambling self-justification, in which he stated that his vote was given because the Government measure was scarcely sweeping enough. Unfortunately, Mr. Laing forgot that he had made a speech as well as given votes, and this speech, in which he opposed any Reform whatever, has since been brought up against him. Mr. Laing's visit to his constituents has been of use in proving the repentance of the Adullamites, his own insincerity as a politician, and the little chance he has of again sitting for Wick.

The dismissal of Mr. Beales from the office of Revising Barrister for Middlesex has given rise to a greater division of opinion amongst even Liberal politicians than any recent event. The immediate followers of Mr. Beales are of course indignant at the act of the Lord Chief Justice, but reflection will, we think, convince them that Sir Alexander Cockburn's letter was not altogether uncalled for. The Lord Chief Justice is known to be a personal friend of Mr. Beales, and it was in consequence of this intimacy that the latter gentleman was appointed to his position. It was a judicial position, the awards of the holder of which materially affected the strength of the two parties in the State. No one could doubt Mr. Beales' honesty, and those who know human nature will probably think that, holding the position he did, he would err, if he erred at all, against his political sympathies, in order to prove his judicial impartiality. But this was not the question. It had no reference to Mr. Beales' honesty, but to what people would think of it. Registration questions are decided on extremely delicate points, and it may be safely assumed that any decision which Mr. Beales might have felt bound to give against a Tory would have been called in question. On the whole, therefore, we think the Lord Chief Justice may be excused for his act, but we should like to know whether it is to be taken as a precedent? Are rabid Churchmen to be dismissed from the Charity Commission, are all clergymen to be dismissed from the bench of magistracy because they may have to try, and do try, Church-rate cases, and are all landlords to be dismissed from the same benches because they may have to try poaching cases? What is good for a Liberal is good for a Tory, and we hope that the higher magnates of the law will prove their own impartiality by acting as the Lord Chief Justice has acted towards Mr. Beales.

France has formally recalled two regiments from Rome, and the usual number of rumours are afloat with respect to the intentions of the Pope. One day it is said that the Pope is in communication with Victor Emmanuel, and the next that he will patiently await the course of events. The year 1867 has long been fixed upon by other than Christian observers as a year of probably great change, and one of these changes has always included the Pope. It does seem probable that Pius IX. will not survive that year in Rome, and that he must submit to one of two alternatives — the resignation of the temporal power, or the resignation of his residence in Italy. It is difficult to understand the opinions which are expressed on this subject in England. Liberal and Protestant journals, moved apparently by mere sentimentalism, are almost regretting the inevitable fall of the Papacy. They wish to see the Pope and Italy reconciled. Why? What for? Anyone must know that, if such should be the case, the Pope must exert some influence over the government of the country, quite as much, to say the least, as the Archbishop of Canterbury exercises in England. Is that likely to be an influence favourable to liberal ideas, to increased toleration, or to good government? The worst thing that could happen to Italy would be a King in Rome with a Pope as his Minister of Religion.

How possible it is for persons in opposite positions to take remarkably different views of the same transaction we need not say. The Emperor Napoleon's letter to Victor Emmanuel on the cession of Venetia is a case in point. The Emperor, in phrases which do honour both to his intellect and his gentlemanly feeling, has communicated to the King of Italy that he will leave the destiny of Venetia to be settled by the Venetians themselves. We should have thought that such a solution of this difficulty would have commended itself to all Italians. It does just what should be done. It saves the *amour propre* of the Italians by making it appear that the Venetians annex themselves to Italy by their own free will, as soon as they have the opportunity of exercising that will, and Venetia does not become a gift from Napoleon to Italy. The Paris papers of yesterday are loud in their commendations of this "noble letter," and predict that "not only Italy, but all men who love right and justice will applaud." Unfortunately the Italians do no such thing. We are informed in to-day's telegrams that the letter has created "a painful sensation in Italy." Does this arise from a doubt as to the result of the vote of the Venetians or from the morbid sensitiveness of a disappointed people? Whichever it may be, surely the dissatisfaction will not command any sympathy in Europe. Self-abnegation and self-forgetfulness have yet to be learnt by the Italians. It is strange that they should commit just the fault which they condemn in Mazzini, and ignore the very virtue which they applaud in Garibaldi.

Whether or not the dismissal of M. Drouyn de Lhuys has any political significance, time alone will show. It is impossible, at present, to say whether it arose out of the failure of the German policy of the Emperor, or whether it indicates a change of position preparatory to a definite solution of the Roman question. The Ultramontan journals of France all adopt the latter theory. They remind the people that the 11th of September is at hand, and that the dismissed Minister was always in favour of the independence of the Holy See. We know little of the Marquis de Moustier's politics; we only know that he was once Minister at Berlin, and this fact seems to point to the German theory of the dismissal of his predecessor.

The remarkable convention at Philadelphia has been followed by a renewed declaration of his policy on the part of President Johnson. There was, as there is usually, a good deal of intemperate language in the President's address, and his allusions to the Congress were certainly ill-mannered and discourteous. But the President is entitled to his views and scarcely merits the coarse opprobrium that some journals in this country are now heaping upon him. Whatever else he may be he is a statesman, and he is guiding his country through a difficult crisis as wisely and patriotically as he knows how to guide it. He has made mistakes, and from our point of view, is apparently too desirous of the good opinion of the South. But when we know that a man such as Henry Ward Beecher has expressed his unequivocal approval of the President's policy, we think he is entitled to have justice done to his motives.

THE PEACE OF PRAGUE

ON the last day of August, the ratifications of the Treaty of Peace made at Prague, were exchanged between Prussia and Austria. Its Articles are substantially the same as the Preliminaries signed at Nikolsburg on the 26th of July, the plenipotentiaries who have appended their names to the document being, on the part of Prussia, Baron von Werther, and on the part of Austria, Baron von Brenner Tilsach. Its publication is a formal and official announcement of the fact, previously well known, that the two great Powers recently at war with each other have re entered into relations of amity. Although, however, there is nothing new in the diplomati instrument by which peace is assured, the fact itself seems to acquire from it a fulness of reality which until now it wanted. Without looking to its remoter consequences, either to Germany or the Austrian Empire, the termination of the war may be hailed with profound satisfaction. The waste of treasure, the incalculable amount of suffering, and the loss of life, crowded into the space of one "little month," in order to determine whether Prussia or Austria should be supreme in Germany, have probably never been exceeded. The uninterrupted success of one of the belligerents, from the beginning to the close of a campaign in which many severe actions, culminating in one gigantic struggle, were fought, is almost without historical parallel. The probabilities that the contest might soon involve all the Continental Powers appeared to be great. The expectation of every one when the sword was first drawn that years might pass away before it would be returned to the scabbard, was reasonable. All these considerations unite in increasing the thankfulness we feel that, within so short a period, the olive branch is again passed from hand to hand, and that the storm of passion is over. It was a terrific hurricane, but, thank God, it was brief.

The Treaty of Prague, immediately after the declaration of "lasting peace and friendship" between the King and the Emperor, "their heirs and descendants, their States and subjects," disposes, in Article the second, of the case of Italy. The Emperor Napoleon having formally declared by his envoy, that he had accepted the cession of Venetia for Italy, to be made over to her at the conclusion of peace, the Emperor of Austria confirms the statement, and "gives his consent to the union of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom with the Kingdom of Italy, without imposing any other condition than the liquidation of those debts which have been acknowledged charges on the territories now resigned, in conformity with the Treaty of Zurich." Then, having made provision for the immediate release of prisoners on both sides, Austria recognises the dissolution of the Bund, assents to her own exclusion from the "new formation of Germany," and promises recognition of what Prussia means to do north of the Maine, of the union of States south of the Maine, and of the

international connection of the two divisions of Germany. The Emperor cedes to Prussia his rights in the Duchies of Holstein and Schleswig, with the understanding that the people of North Schleswig hall be allowed, if they desire it, to resume their l legiance to the King of Denmark. Saxony is to emain within its present limits, but its share of the war expenses, and its position in the North German Confederation, are reserved by Prussia for a separate treaty of peace with its Sovereign. The changes about to be made in North Germany by Prussia, territorial as well as other, Austria undertakes to recognise. The distribution of the property belonging to the late Bund is to be settled by a Commission in which all parties are to be represented—but Austria may take from the forts whatever belongs to the Empire, and also her proportionate share of the moveable property. Then follow two Articles relating to the pensioning of the servants of the late Bund, and of officers of the late Schleswig-Holstein army and their families. Austria engages to pay Prussia towards the expenses imposed upon her by the war, 40,000,000 Prussian dollars, in which sum, however, are included 15,000,000 due to Austria as her share of Schleswig and Holstein, and 5,000,000 as an equivalent for the sustenance of the Prussian army from the armistice to the peace. Of the remaining sum (20,000,000 Prussian dollars) half was to be paid on the exchange of the ratifications of peace, and the other half three weeks afterwards, within which time also the Prussian troops are to evacuate Austrian territory.

Such are the principal terms set forth in the Treaty of Prague. As between the two dynasties, there can be no manner of doubt that the articles are an exact measure of the extent to which might has prevailed over right. The Prussian King never had a *casus belli* against the Austrian Emperor. He made one because it suited him either to scare or to beat his brother Sovereign into compliance with his greedy will. He had it in his power, it is true, to be more exacting, as a burglar has who only takes your plate, when he might carry off or burn your securities. In both cases the moderation is pretty much on a par—and it consists in not taking what would not be serviceable to the captor. No doubt, King William reconciles to his own conscience his quarrel with, and plunder of, his Imperial brother—but to the outside world these things resemble very much the principles and methods of freebooting, whensoever and wheresoever they have been put in practice. Poor Francis Joseph may have deserved little of Germany—less from his own subjects—but the only offence he was ever guilty of towards William of Prussia was that he was, as it were, one of the "greater lights" that ruled over the Teuton system, and that the Teuton system could not bear two suns.

But, without meaning it offensively, the adage is anew illustrated, "When rogues fall out, honest men come by their own." We will say nothing now of the various populations of the Austrian empire, unless it be that each of them is probably nearer to the realisation of its rights than before the break-down of the Austrian military power. It will be strange, however, if Germany do not gain something as the result of the Peace of Prague, whatever may be the case with the autocrat of Prussia. *He* will have *his* reward, whatever that may prove to be; and in some form or another, we doubt not, the principle will come home to him, that "he that takes the sword shall perish by the sword." The dynastic sin will, sooner or later, be followed by dynastic retribution, and the fruit which is so sweet in the mouth will be bitter in the belly. But the royal rapacity has effected other and better results than were intended. It has called up a spirit which is mightier far than the Crown of Prussia can subordinate. National independence is the first-born of national unity, and where independence is secure, freedom generally finds a way to establish her rights. This Peace of Prague says little or nothing of the German peoples, although, virtually, it makes them one nation. They, however, will before long give a meaning to it, just as the Italian people gave a meaning to the Treaty of Zurich. We only hope that their enthusiasm will expend itself within their own territorial limits—that they will be as considerate of their neighbours as they are alive to their own interests—and that, in their unquestionable and unquestioned strength, they will know how to listen to reasonable desires, even if by doing so they should part with something which they have a right to call their own. The safety of a nation consists, not alone in the extent of its own resources, but in the friendliness of its demeanour, and in the satisfaction of its neighbours. The boldest maintenance of its rights against aggression is perfectly consistent with a generous regard to the wants of others.

RECOVERY OF THE 1865 ATLANTIC CABLE.

SCIENCE may well be proud of her achievements this year. The successful submersion of the Telegraphic Cable from Ireland to Newfoundland in July last, has been followed by the picking up of the last cable of last year, splicing it to the coil on board the Great Eastern, and carrying it so far forward towards Heart's Content as to warrant a confident belief that its shore end will be landed before the close of the week. It is, perhaps, a more marvellous triumph of scientific enterprise and skill than any that the world has hitherto witnessed, not excepting that which so closely preceded it. And the satisfaction it gives is equal to the admiration it excites. Even though he be not a shareholder one cannot but be glad that the money ventured on this undertaking has not been thrown away. There are few amongst us who will not derive sensible relief from the assurance that the thought, the vigilance, the anxiety, the labour, and the bravery, which were given so heartily to the construction and laying of the 1865 cable, although temporarily disappointed, were not given in vain. We like to see merit of any kind crowned with its appropriate reward. There is real enjoyment in witnessing the conquest of gigantic difficulties, and there is high gratification in being furnished with fresh proof of the dominion of man over the hidden forces of nature. In every way, the announcement of the *fait accompli* is a joyous one, and will be reckoned among the choicest tidings of the year.

There is now, or will be within a day or two, we may hope, a double security of uninterrupted telegraphic communication between the Old and the New World. One slender thread, real tie as it was, seemed too frail to suspend upon it our lasting hopes. In this case, it is emphatically true that "two are better than one." We have now a guarantee upon which our reason may rely, that instantaneous intercourse between the two hemispheres has been placed beyond reach of stoppage by ordinary accident. All anxiety on that score may now be dismissed. Moreover, with a double, in place of a single, line of communication, there may, and doubtless will, be double the amount of correspondence, since it will be possible to devote one line to messages going out, and another to messages coming home. In the long run, there is little fear that the second line will cheapen the charges of the first. The demand is almost incalculable—the practicability of providing a supply has been fully established—the profits promise to be large beyond the most sanguine expectation. Competition will most surely be evoked. Other companies will be formed—other lines established. Prices will eventually become more moderate, and the wonderful instrument will be placed at the disposal of all whose means admit of their paying a moderate price for its use. Perhaps, too, in prospect of certain rivalry, the companies who unquestionably deserve a rich return for their adventurous investment, will cease to grudge the public a daily bulletin of political information, and will thereby add moral and social to commercial advantages, the former of which, not perhaps unreasonably, they seem hitherto to have regarded as "not set down in the bond." At any rate, the second success is one which fairly extorts from us heartiest congratulations to all the parties concerned, whether they furnished the requisite money, or knowledge or skill. We sympathise in their joy, and wish them an ample as well as appropriate reward. And if, after they are fairly repaid, there should remain over and above any blessing for the public in the shape of daily telegrams of news, we, too, shall look back upon the double victory of science with gratitude that we are permitted to pick up some of the windfalls of its fruits.

THE BRIBERY REVELATIONS.

THE daily papers have been loaded during the past week with reports of the evidence taken before the several Commissions now sitting to investigate charges of electoral corruption made against certain boroughs. There is a monotony of repulsiveness in the depositions of the witnesses exceedingly deterrent to a close and exhaustive perusal of them—but the general impression they leave upon the mind is one bordering on despair of the healthy political progress of the country. The use which will be made of these abundant revelations in decrying any considerable extension of the suffrage may be easily foreseen. Of what advantage, it will be asked, even by genuine and thoughtful Liberals, will be the levying of hosts of new recruits, when the needle-gun of bribery can so swiftly and effectually dispose of them, and, in reference to all the grave political interests of the country, put them *hors de combat* as soon as they are brought into the field. Undoubtedly, as a general rule, the more needy a man's circumstances, the stronger is the temptation to which he is exposed to sell the vote which, according to constitutional theory, he holds in trust for the benefit of the nation, and to plead in excuse for his misdemeanour, "My poverty, but not my will, consents." But the evidence now on record shows the disease to be almost as contagious as the rinderpest. It spreads upwards from class to class with frightful certainty and rapidity. It taints and demoralises whole constituencies in which it can once get an established footing. It seems capable of infecting new blood very nearly as disastrously as it has done old. What is to be done to stay its progress? The Legislature has attacked it in its victims, and, as it seems, attacked it in vain. In very many more boroughs than those under inquisition, it has assumed the proportions of an epidemic, and at every successive election becomes more intense. Can it be checked? Can it be eradicated? These are questions which suggest another. Has any serious attempt been made to destroy it in its sources? If not, why not? Until this has been done we have no right to assume that the vice is incurable, and upon that assumption to base an argument against Parliamentary Reform.

Bribery has its origin, be it remembered, not in the corruptibility of needy electors, but in the corrupting propensities of wealthy candidates and their agents. There must be men willing to give bribes before there are men open to receive them. The miasma is generated not by the poor but by the rich. Parliament has confronted the evil, not in its active but its passive form. A pecuniary fine on conviction of offering a bribe is no punishment at all to the class likely to be guilty of the offence. There are misdemeanours in the eye of law to the commission of which social opinion attaches no turpitude. The purchase of votes is one of these. Neither does a candidate regard himself as socially degraded, nor do his friends so regard him, on account of having bought up a constituency. If he is found out, in spite of the most unblushing attempts of party zeal to screen him, he loses his seat and his money—that is all. None of his acquaintances cut him. He may be chaffed, or condoled with, as the humour of the hour may prompt, but he does not sink into a lower position in the repute of his equals or superiors. Affluent men are becoming more numerous. The distinction of a seat in the House of Commons presents every year an increase of attractions. The consequence is that the crowd of rich nobodies who are prepared to spend lavishly at an election render it hopeless to preserve electoral purity by means which leave the active propagators of impurity all but untouched. To persist in our present curative methods, and yet encourage the chief agencies to the operation of which the disease may be traced, is simply hypocritical. To pronounce it hopeless until we have tried another and more obvious plan of dealing with it, is still more so. We must level the terrors of the law against the givers of bribes by making their offence socially disreputable.

The mere act of offering a pecuniary inducement to an elector for the purpose of gaining his vote at a Parliamentary election should be legally branded as a felony, and should be punished, on conviction, not by fine, but by imprisonment and hard labour. The wrong done to the country by the offence is great, and, now that it is becoming common, is incalculable. If we cannot insure the law-making authority against the invasion of a predominant element of corruption, what prospect of retaining its high position can there be for the country? Her noblest children will be driven to the desperate resolution—"Let us eat and drink, for to-morrow we die." After all, however, the politically untainted are vastly more numerous than the diseased, and it is surely in the power of the former to defeat and punish the open conspiracy by which the latter seek to serve their base and selfish ends at the cost of all upright patriotism. The men who give bribes are poisoning the wells of political life, and ought to be dealt with accordingly. It is assumed that public opinion would not sanction the proposed severity—that no one would prosecute where the crime is so lightly thought of, and the penalty so heavy. Well, try it. Put it to the test of fact. Let the law mark its detestation of the crime by ranking it with theft or forgery. Let it be dealt with as a solicitation to a criminal breach of trust. When once a fitting weapon has been provided, there will be no lack of disposition on the part of the uncorrupt portion of constituencies to wield it, if only in self-defence. Associations might, and probably would, be started to prosecute the guilty, and the mere knowledge that such associations existed, especially if they were local as well as general, would soon alter the view taken by candidates, and by the agents of candidates, of the turpitude of the crime. A gaol-bird or two let loose after two years' prison discipline would scare the whole flock from their flagitious business. Try it, we say, and see how it will work. Let election agents catch sight of a dock at the further end of their vista of possibilities, of a cropped head and prison fare, and of the degradation which these things imply, and bribery will very soon cease to be regarded as a joke. Let the experiment be fairly tried, before pronouncing the evil incurable. Public opinion, we are convinced, will applaud the attempt.

LEGISLATION FOR THE POOR.

IT is the common reply of certain optimists, when any particular instance of the oppression of the poor is brought under their notice, that in England there is the same law for the rich as for the poor. To a large extent, happily, the fact

corresponds with the assertion. Given an impartial administrator of the law, he will in the discharge of his duty, visit a criminal offence committed by a peer with the same punishment which he would award to a peasant. We should not need to go far, however, to find instances of inequality even in the criminal law, as between the privileged and the unprivileged classes of society. But it is not here that we look for palpable and unrelieved abuses. The demands of justice may be pretty well met, and the penalties of the law evenly distributed, as it respects those who have passed out of the category of loyal subjects of the realm into that of enemies of public peace and order, but there our complacency must end. Inquire what are the positive enactments, the fruits of centuries of Christian (!) legislation, to which one may appeal in support of the beautiful theory that Government in our country is the instrument whereby every man is secured in possession of life, and property and liberty of action; and how far will the search be carried before it is found how inadequate existing laws are to the adjustment of the difficulties which arise from the complications of modern society?

These remarks have been suggested by two instances of legalised oppression brought before the public during the last week—the reappearance of the workhouse abuses, and the Holborn evictions. With regard to the treatment of the sick poor in workhouses, it is scarcely necessary to recapitulate the tales of horror which were disclosed through the patient investigations of Mr. Ernest Hart and the Sick Poor Association, and with which our readers are too familiar. The scenes of indescribable and almost incredible brutality brought to light, and the refinements of cruelty practised in the metropolitan workhouse infirmaries by those who were supposed to nurse the sick and infirm, and minister to their comfort, have made their blood boil, and brought down, from the press representing all shades of political opinion, the most deserved rebuke upon the guardians of the poor. Indeed, the only reflection with which one could have consented to dismiss the subject, with all its disgusting details, from his thoughts, was that the matter would be brought before Parliament, and that then surely there would be redress. Deputations waited upon Mr. Villiers, the late President of the Poor Law Board, praying him to verify their statements by official investigation; and, accordingly, Mr. Farnall, then Government Inspector, conducted an inquiry at each of the workhouses complained of, and examined witnesses on oath. We all know with what result. The details of horror were more revolting than had been represented, and were published in all their nakedness for England and all the world to read.* Mr. Villiers himself could not palliate them, but confessed his incompetence, without an extension of his powers, to cope with the exigency, or to control the action of parochial bodies. Here was a clear case for the interposition of Parliament. But Parliament was otherwise engaged, and Mr. Villiers found the obstructiveness of legislators only less formidable than that of local authorities. At this stage Mr. Gathorne Hardy and his colleagues took the seals of office, and the public were speedily informed by Mr. Hardy that he would not take his holiday before he had placed matters on a more satisfactory basis. The powers given him, he said, were sufficient for the purpose, and only a firm hand was required to keep the guardians in check.

It is not for outsiders to decide between the conflicting statements of Mr. Villiers and Mr. Hardy, although we suspect unprejudiced people will incline to credit the confession of an old and experienced servant of the Crown, rather than the hasty affirmation of the new President. But whichever is right, one thing seems tolerably certain. The evil is not yet grappled with, and what evidence we have of the progress made towards this end is not reassuring. There has been every disposition on the part of the public to give Mr. Hardy credit for both willingness and competence to discharge faithfully his grave responsibilities. And if he had been wise we venture to say he would have availed himself of the counsel of those who, from disinterested motives, had made preliminary investigation. That he has not done so we infer from the following extract from the *Daily News*, which has republished much of the evidence obtained by Mr. Ernest Hart, and since corroborated by Dr. Francis Anstie. One of the particular cases alluded to was that of a man named Culverhouse who "was seen by witness and Pinnel lying upon the broad of his back upon the bare flagstones, in the same open yard where they were walking about. He was evidently suffering from fever, and his lips appeared glued together with drought. He begged of witness to fetch him a drink of water, which witness made an attempt to do, but was met on the way by the wardsman (Hulbert), who said the —— should not have a drop, and that he would keep him from soiling the bed." In support of this charge the names of seven witnesses were given, "and on the 10th of August, at a meeting of the Sick Poor Association, the following resolution was moved by Mr. Charles Waring, M.P., seconded by Dr. Halloway, and carried unanimously":—

That as the names have been forwarded to the committee of several persons, who are ready to depose upon oath to the statements of Edmund Wynne, as to cruelties alleged to have been committed at the Shoreditch Workhouse, the committee must express their regret that the matter has not yet been submitted to an official investigation by an inspector of the Poor-law Board, conducting an inquiry upon oath, according to precedent in such cases, and as they had previously requested it might be.

"This was sent to the Poor-law Board, and elicited an elaborate reply, in which, after dealing with the charges one by one, on the assumption that the inquiry in which guardians and master had first sat in judgment on themselves, and then forwarded their verdict to the confiding Board at Whitehall, was in every respect trustworthy, the question was thus summed up by Mr. Fleming, writing for the President":—

The Board, however, do not understand that these statements have been obtained from the witnesses themselves, or that the committee of the association have any information as to the nature of the evidence which the two persons referred to are really able to give, beyond that which has been communicated by Wynne himself. The charge, therefore, still stands upon his unsupported testimony; and such being the fact, the Board consider that, after the lapse of two years from the happening of the alleged occurrence, they cannot now be expected to direct that an official inquiry should take place without having more reliable grounds for such a proceeding.

This effectually cuts the ground from under the feet of all non-official Reformers, and leaves us to ask the questions, Who is to blame, what is to be done, and when is it to be done? Although the guardians, with the exception of Mr. Storr and a few others, have either denied *in toto*, or shown the utmost indifference, to these allegations, one cannot rest satisfied with laying the blame exclusively on them. Guardians of the poor are not necessarily, and irremediably, insensible to the claims of common humanity, although, under existing laws, those of the metropolis are compelled to subordinate such small stock as they have to a rigid and remorseless economy, in dispensing the funds of their respective parishes. The real and radical evil is in the injustice of the arrangements for levying Poor-rates, whereby people on the verge of pauperism themselves have to contribute more to the relief of those who have overstepped the limit, than the inhabitants of Belgravia or Park-lane. And the only obvious cure for this evil is a metropolitan rate, which will not spare the parishioners of wealthy and thinly-populated districts. This is one of those fundamental changes which can only be looked for from a Parliament that represents population as well as property, and hence it is almost too much to hope that Workhouse Reform will precede Parliamentary Reform. This should be one more incentive to all true-hearted patriots to join heart and soul in the battle-cry which has at length been sounded by the masses of our population.

The case of the Holborn evictions, to which we adverted as another instance of defective legislation for the poor, is of sufficient importance to demand separate consideration, although our space forbids any further comment here. The disposition of the present Government to remedy such evils is indicated by the reply given by Lord Stanley to Mr. Hughes, who brought forward a bill to make compensation to the labouring and small shop-keeping class, compulsory on those who get pecuniary profit from public improvements. His reply in substance was that the persons turned out of their homes by public companies were in general tenants whom the landlords themselves could evict at a week's notice, and that therefore, as such tenants always received fair warning from the companies several weeks before the premises were needed, they were deprived of no privileges by the non-renewal of their leases at the end of that term, and were therefore entitled to no compensation. Here again we must look from a Parliament which was satisfied with such a declaration to one that will regard existing abuses with a livelier sense of the claims of justice and humanity. The principle enounced may be sound enough—the application of the principle, under the special circumstances, is practical injustice and wholesale inhumanity.

SUSPENSE.

WHY is it that of all states of mind suspense is the least tolerable? Whence comes it that a temper which is proof against a fusillade of small worries, and bears up stoutly against the artillery of a great calamity, is quickly and easily broken down by suspense? That the fact implied in the foregoing queries is so, needs no other evidence than any man may find, if he look for it, in the closet of his own experience. He may bear his privations and carry his burdens through the desolate places of life as patiently as a camel. He may keep his equanimity under a multitudinous infliction of annoyances which, however tiny in themselves, seem, like a swarm of midges, to be possessed of ubiquity, and to find out with unerring certainty every inch of bare skin which belongs to a man. He may pass through fiery adversity with a meekness of endurance that approaches the sublime; and yet a few hours or days of suspense, as the case may be, shall make him irritable, petulant, unreasonable, shall throw him off his guard, and extort from him all the outward and visible signs of an impatient will. How is the fact to be accounted for? What is the secret of it?

We are often reminded by moralists and preachers that more than half the ills of life are imaginary—have no root of existence in fact, but in our own wayward and perverse conceits. We never could see that much is gained by this method of classifying disagreeable things. Whatever be their source, evils felt are real evils. One does not alter their character or their force by describing them as if they had no actual existence. By far the larger proportion of the joys of life are of the like nature and origin—for we live vastly more in the future, than in either the present or the past. The highest authority tells us—and the truth of the declaration is being perpetually and in a thousand ways illustrated in our experience—that "we are saved by hope," adding, what we are apt to forget, that "hope which is seen is not hope." For the most part, then, our own minds make both our pleasures and our sorrows. Imagination, although it does not create, produces them—quickens into life and energises the otherwise inert material of which they consist. It is this faculty, indeed, which provides most of the daily trials that constitute our moral discipline as we pass through the scenes of time, and the trials are none the less real because forged, and hammered, and fashioned for us in the interior of our own souls. It would greatly astonish some people to learn how very large a part of their personal history was composed for them by the imaginative faculty, and to what an extent the impressions made upon them by outward circumstances and events owed their character, whether of a pleasing or a painful kind, to its plastic influence. Upon a certain given basis which is supplied from without, and within certain limits assigned by a wisdom above his own, it may be truly said that every man makes his own world, and is himself the world which he makes. So important a part does imagination play in determining the complexion of our earthly lot, and so incalculable is its power of giving to our emotions their form and colour!

During an interval of suspense, imagination seizes the opportunity for running riot. It is not restricted, as in ordinary times, to the interpretation of facts as they successively present themselves, and to weaving them into a story for the affections, the sympathies, or the judgment, but it furnishes the facts, or, rather, the substitute for them. Actual realities which usually give a firm foothold to the other powers of the mind, and enable them to maintain their due position as against the imagination, are wanting in the case of suspense, and the latter power, as in our dreams, assumes almost unchecked supremacy over the rest. Several disconcerting results are incident to this state of things. In the first place, imagination feeling itself emancipated from the restraint generally imposed upon it by positive knowledge, delights in hovering over the extreme confines of possibility, and in bringing home to the mind the most out-of-the-way contingencies that can be picked up in the domain of chance. Should the reason throw any of these aside as outrageously improbable, imagination, quick as lightning, starts after, and returns with, another, and yet another, and because the judgment is without a basis of action, or at all events has but a very narrow one, it generally happens that before it has had time to turn itself round, it is confronted with a whole troop of speculations, many of them of the grimmest and most threatening aspect, and is told that any one of them may be, and some one of them in all likelihood is, the fact in relation to the matter about which we are waiting in uncertainty. Then, inasmuch as only one of these speculations can be fact, and that one, even if it be so, cannot be known as such, the mind feels itself indisposed, or practically unable, to resort to the usual methods of support upon which it has been accustomed to stay itself when under the pressure of a real calamity. The vision, if we may term it so, is perpetually undergoing change, and although the general character of the scenes it presents may be mainly the same, the features of it are almost momentarily diversified. Imagination has conjured up before you legions of possible misfortunes, all of which may prove to be unreal, but any one of which may be proved by the event to be actual, and you are incapacitated from putting your thoughts and feelings into a defensive attitude, because you are in uncertainty as to which of all the speculative forms of misfortune which

threaten your peace will really assail it, or whether it will be assailed at all by any of them. So you do nothing, or nothing to a good purpose, and can only watch and wince, as one frightful fancy after another seems to make a dart at you, and you know not which, if any, will ultimately strike its talons into your soul. Few men can endure much of this kind of contest without breaking down. It baffles patience more effectually than any other form of assault.

"Give me to know the measure of my days, how frail I am," is a petition the true spirit of which rises up instinctively from every human heart. We soon grow weary when we go to buffet with the children of our own excited imagination. They are too many for us, too quick, too evasive. They bewilder us. They come upon us where we least expect them. Some of them haunt us with horrible pertinacity. They mock at us, we strike at them, and our weapon, whatever it be, seems only to cleave the air. The phantom remains just what it was before, or if it instantaneously vanishes, it comes back again, possibly in more monstrous shape than ever. We were not made with any view to our doing battle with these airy creations of our own minds. We are not endowed with the requisite arms, intellectual, moral or spiritual, for successfully combating them. We soon become conscious that we are carrying on an idle warfare in a region which does not properly belong to us, and that the contest is one in which though we may ourselves receive many hurts, we can inflict none. We can wrestle courageously with realities, or we can acquiesce in them and accommodate our will to them, and we can derive profit, sometimes high satisfaction, from the exercise. But we are not qualified to wrestle with illusions, and during a period of suspense it is by illusions that we are beset. The struggle we maintain at such times is a struggle waged in an element foreign to our aptitudes and habits, and if we choose to assert ourselves under such circumstances, it is but natural we should presently discover that we cannot hold our own. People, good people, strong-minded people, patient people, are often astonished and confounded—aye, and their best friends too—by the irritability and petulance into which they are suddenly betrayed by suspense. They had not previously thought themselves so weak. The worst of facts shook their equanimity far less than the silliest of fancies.

The truth is that whenever a mist of suspense settles down upon the sea of life, it should be considered that my lord Will-be-will, as John Bunyan styles him, is under orders to quit the helm. In this state of affairs, a keener eye, and a steadier hand, than his is requisite to safe sailing. Not an active magination, but a sober faith, should then take the command. And as we cannot steer our course by sight, it will be not only our wisest, but our most comfortable plan, to desist from all effort to do so, and to allow our affairs to be guided to their issue by a constant reference to those fixed truths of spiritual knowledge which cannot deceive our expectations. It is not an easy, but it is the best, thing to be done. If, under any and every kind of suspense, we would habituate ourselves to regard the function of choice as thereby arrested, and the duty of submission and trust imperatively placed before us, to us, at all events, so far as our anxieties were concerned, it would cease to be suspense, and we should hold fast by a certainty where all around us is uncertain. To teach us to do this, and to exercise us in doing it, is the special end of suspense. It may be met and mastered in one way, and in one way only. If we fight against it we shall sooner or later be worsted—sooner rather than later. If we stand by in the quiet exercise of faith, and let it resolve itself, we shall not only maintain our patience, and escape hosts of self-inflicted troubles, but we shall be in the best possible position to reap benefit from the result.

THE REFORM MEETING AT LEEDS.—The following letter was received from Mr. Bright, M.P., in reply to an invitation to attend a meeting at Leeds:—

Rochdale, August 30, 1866.

Dear Sir,—I cannot come to your intended meeting. I am obliged to keep away from almost all the meetings to which I am invited.

I suppose the West Riding working men will take some steps to hold a great meeting, like that which has been held in Birmingham.

It will not do for the West Riding to content itself with past expressions of opinion on the great subject of Reform.

I thank your committee for the invitation, although I am not able to accept it.

Yours very truly,

JOHN BRIGHT.

R. M. Carter, Esq., Leeds.

A NEAT COMPLIMENT.—"Oh, Mr. Smith, this pea will never come to perfection!" said a pretty girl to the witty Canon of St. Paul's. "Permit me, then," said he, gently taking her hand and walking towards the plant, "to lead perfection to the pea."

Foreign and Colonial.

PRUSSIA AND AUSTRIA.

The ratifications of the treaty of peace were exchanged at Prague on Thursday morning.

The entire text of this document has been published. The substance of the most important articles is given below.

Article I. binds the treaty of peace and friendship upon the respective sovereigns, their heirs, and descendants, their States and subjects.

Article II. confirms the preliminaries of peace signed at Nikolsburg on the 26th July, and the Emperor of Austria gives his consent to the union of the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom with the Kingdom of Italy, without imposing any other condition than the liquidation of those debts which have been acknowledged charges on the territories now resigned, in conformity with the Treaty of Zurich.

Article III. releases the prisoners of war. In Article IV. Austria recognises the dissolution of the late German Bund and the new formation of Germany in which she shall take no part.

In Article V. his Majesty the Emperor of Austria transfers to his Majesty the King of Prussia all the rights he acquired under the peace of Vienna on the 30th of October, 1864, to the Duchies of Holstein and Schleswig, with the understanding that the people of the northern district of Schleswig, if by free vote they express a wish to be united to Denmark, shall be ceded to Denmark accordingly.

Article VI. secures to Saxony its present limits, the King of Prussia reserving to himself the right to make a separate treaty with the King of Saxony, defining her position in the Confederation.

Article X. provides that no adherent of the Duchies of Holstein and Schleswig, and no subject of their Majesties the King of Prussia and the Emperor of Austria is, to be prosecuted, troubled, or in any way molested in his person or his property on account of his political position during recent events and the recent war.

Art. XI. provides that Austria shall contribute 40,000,000 Prussian dollars towards the war expenses of the latter Power, 15,000,000 of which are to be deducted as the amount of Austria's claim on the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein by the treaty of 1864, and 5,000,000 further to be deducted for the maintenance of the Prussian army on Austrian territory up to the time of the conclusion of peace.

Art. XII. provides for the evacuation of Austrian territory by Prussian troops.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* correspondent says:—

In the midst of the embarrassments which have been brought on Prussia by her victories and annexations, and on Austria by her defeats, the Governments of both these States are, we hear, very busily engaged in enlarging and improving their armies. The proceedings are kept very secret, especially in Prussia, but a few details of the general arrangements which have been adopted have transpired. The Prussian army is to be so organised that when necessary it may be increased by the contingents furnished by the newly acquired provinces, without for the present alarming any foreign susceptibilities by the formation of *cadres*. Austria, on the other hand, though isolated and nearly ruined, is devoting her last resources to the speedy organisation and enlargement of her scattered and disheartened army. The Archduke Albert, a soldier of the old Austrian school, has been placed by the Emperor Francis Joseph at the head of a committee the object of which is to put the Austrian army on a more efficient and powerful footing. This committee has decided upon an immediate increase of the number of regiments of infantry of the line from 80 to 100, of those of artillery from 12 to 20, and a proportionate increase of the rifle regiments. This, it is true, is only to be an augmentation of *cadres*, which will not greatly increase the expenditure, for Austria is now obliged to keep and pay an enormous number of commissioned officers who have been created during the war, and many of the men have been sent home on furlough.

PRUSSIA AND BAVARIA.

The text of the treaty of peace concluded between Prussia and Bavaria has been published. The principal provisions are—the King of Bavaria undertakes to pay the King of Prussia the sum of thirty million florins in silver crowns or bullion as indemnity for the war expenses incurred by Prussia. After the exchange of ratifications of this present treaty the 2nd Prussian reserve corps shall evacuate Bavaria by forced marches. The King of Prussia will withdraw his other troops from Bavarian territory with the least possible delay immediately after deposit of the guarantee stipulated by Art. 3, or after the payment of the indemnity. The King of Bavaria recognises the arrangements stipulated in a preliminary treaty concluded on the 26th July at Nikolsburg, between Prussia and Austria. His Majesty also adheres to that treaty and its stipulations in so far as they relate to the future of Germany. The repartition of the portion of property belonging to the late Germanic Confederation shall be subsequently regulated by special convention. Claims having been made by Prussia to the possession of a gallery of pictures transferred from Dusseldorf to Munich, the contracting powers have agreed to submit the question to arbitration. For this purpose Bavaria will designate three courts of appeal, from which Prussia will choose the one to take the matter into consideration and pronounce the decision. A rectification of frontier having been found necessary for strategic reasons and on account of general traffic, the King of Bavaria cedes to the King of Prussia the districts of Gersfeld and of Orb, with the enclave of Caulsdorf, situated between Saalfeld and the Prussian canton of Ziegenruch. Immediately after the exchange of the ratifications of this present treaty the high contracting powers will appoint commissions charged to regulate the frontiers. All prisoners of war shall be set at liberty and transported free of cost either to Hof or to Aschaffenburg within a week after the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty. The ratification of this present treaty shall take place at latest within twelve days from this date, and the armistice, as well as the arrangements made for the line of demarcation, consequently remain in force up to that period.

PRUSSIA AND WURTEMBURG.

The treaty of peace between Prussia and Wurtemburg stipulates that his Majesty the King of Wurtemburg shall pay his Majesty the King of Prussia the sum of 8,000,000fl. within two months, towards covering part of the costs incurred by Prussia in the war.

GERMANY.

THE PRUSSIAN CHAMBERS.

The Indemnity Bill was brought under discussion in the Chamber of Deputies on Sept. 1st. In the discussion which ensued the bill was chiefly opposed by Herren Waldeck and Gneist, who pointed out that Ministerial responsibility did not exist in Prussia. Herren Wagner, Michaelis, and Lowe, made speeches in support of the bill. Count Bismark, President of the Ministry, made a speech, in which he declared that the Government sought to bring about that internal harmony of which the Fatherland stood in need, and it hoped to be successful, since the Deputies would have recognised that the views of the Government were not so much at variance with the objects proposed by the majority of the House as had at one time been supposed. Nor did he mean to except the question of internal reforms, but at the present moment the most important matters to be dealt with were the yet unfinished tasks of foreign policy. Count Bismark then pointed out the friendly attitude of the Austrian official press and of the South German populations towards Prussia, and stated that on the other hand there was hardly a single European Power which had willingly aided in the establishment of the new unity of Germany. The task of Prussia, he declared in conclusion, was not yet finished. Its accomplishment would require the combined exertion of the entire nation.

On the resumption of the debate, Count Von Eulenberg, Minister of the Interior, said that the indemnity was not an armistice with the Government; its adoption would be the preliminaries of a real and lasting peace.

On the vote being taken, Articles 1, 3, and 4 of the draught of the Committee were passed by a large majority, and Article 2 by 230 against 75 votes. The whole bill was subsequently adopted by a large majority of votes.

On the 28th ult., says the *Times* correspondent, the special committee of the Lower House on the Annexation Bill held another sitting. In it Count Bismark definitely approved the amendment, which provided that the Prussian Constitution shall become valid in Hanover, Nassau, Hesse-Cassel, and Frankfort on the 1st of October, 1867. He particularly desired the committee to hasten the completion of the bill, and said:—

It was just possible that Prussia would be called upon to vindicate the possession of what she has now acquired. The first Silesian war produced a second and a third, and there was no telling whether they might not have to go through a similar succession of campaigns in the present instance. He therefore wished to have the matter promptly settled, so as to give foreign Powers no further opportunity for interference. To do a necessary thing at once was to gain a double advantage from it. The Cabinet had difficulties to contend with in various quarters, and might well expect the House to second its action, considering what the circumstances of the times were. The right of Prussia to annex the States mentioned was a more sacred right than that of conquest. It was from the right of Germany to live, breathe, and exist that Prussia derived her commission to incorporate with her own body politic such *disjecta membra* of the nation as had been won in honest warfare. The interval between now and the extension of the Prussian Constitution to the new provinces he would employ to proclaim the laws of military service in them, and establish the right of all subjects of the Crown to reside and carry on trade in any part of the united kingdom. He had no doubt that before long all classes in the States annexed would unite in acknowledging the wisdom of this proceeding. This was a transition period, but its attendant difficulties could be easily overcome by the adoption of the proper means. He was not surprised to find that, when people in the minor States had so long enjoyed an existence undisturbed by great political cares, there should be some among them averse to the duties of a more responsible position. But the great majority took a more extended view even now, and the rest would come round soon enough. In point of fact, the only choice they had was to become the citizens of a great German State or to be at the mercy of foreign Powers.

These sentiments, heartily concurred in by the committee, will meet with equal approval on the part of the nation generally. Unity meetings continue as frequent as ever. For eminent speakers and peremptory demands, the one which came off at Leipsic on the 26th is the most remarkable. It was presided over by a Liberal member of the Saxon Chamber, and attended by many other deputies and manufacturers from different parts of the kingdom. In the debate it was urged that:—

Embodiment with Prussia would be the most desirable fate that could befall Saxony. Should this unfortunately be impossible, the interests of the country required that the Saxon army, at any rate, should cease to exist, and

be merged in the Prussian army. To oppose Prussia was absurd for a State whose prosperity depended upon its intimate connection with her, and whose people, in all that regards descent and national peculiarity, were identical with those of the great Northern State. Still, this had long been the sole aim and object of the Saxon Government, and was sure to become so again after the reinstitution of either the present Sovereign or his son. So the only way of lessening their power for evil was to deprive them of all military resources, and place the Executive in the hands of the only State capable of using it for something higher than police purposes. It was true that the condition of the Saxons would be a very unenviable one. They would have to submit to the rigours of the Prussian military conscription without enjoying the privileges awarded to Prussian citizens. But this was unavoidable for the present.

The *Faedrelandet* of September 3 says:—"On Friday last a numerous deputation from the inhabitants of Schleswig proceeded to Berlin, in order to present a petition for the reunion of Northern Schleswig with Denmark. Count Bismark, however, refused to receive the deputation."

AUSTRIA AND ITALY.

The Vienna *Presse* of Sept. 1 says:—

We learn that the peace negotiations between Austria and Italy are rapidly and satisfactorily progressing. The conclusion of peace may be an accomplished fact within ten or twelve days, since it has been agreed to transfer to special commissions, which are to be assembled after the conclusion of peace, the discussion of all the negotiations requiring a longer time for consideration, and only to establish for the present the principles of a peace treaty.

The discussions upon these questions will be reserved to the Commission by an article in the treaty of peace.

Later news (Sept. 3) from the *Neue Freie Presse* is that no negotiations for the conclusion of peace between Austria and Italy have yet commenced. "*Pourparlers*," says that journal, "have undoubtedly taken place, but no formal negotiations have yet been entered into."

THE CESSION OF VENETIA.

The Emperor has made known his intentions to his Majesty King Victor Emmanuel in the following letter:—

My Brother,—I have learnt with pleasure that your Majesty has adhered to the armistice and the preliminaries of peace signed by the King of Prussia and the Emperor of Austria. It is, therefore, probable that a new era of tranquillity is about to open for Europe.

Your Majesty knows that I have accepted the offer of Venetia in order to preserve her from any devastation, and to prevent useless bloodshed. My intention has always been to restore her to herself, in order that Italy might be free from the Alps to the Adriatic. Mistress of her destinies, Venetia will soon be able to express her wishes by universal suffrage.

Your Majesty will recognise that, in this circumstance, the action of France has again been exercised in favour of humanity and the independence of the people.

I renew the assurance of the sentiments of high esteem and sincere friendship with which I am, your Majesty's good brother,

NAPOLEON.

St. Cloud, Aug. 11, 1866.

Advices from Paris state that the formalities relative to the cession of Venetia to Italy are concluded; that the Austrians will probably evacuate the Quadrilateral before Sept. 5, and that on that day Victor Emmanuel will make his entry in Venice. Great news indeed!

FRANCE.

Imperial decrees, dated the 1st of September, have been published to-day, appointing the Marquis de Moustier Minister of Foreign Affairs, in place of M. Drouyn de Lhuys, whose resignation has been tendered and accepted. The functions of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs will, however, be carried on *ad interim* by M. de Lavalette.

M. Drouyn de Lhuys has been named Member of the Privy Council. M. Benedetti has received the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour.

The Emperor has addressed the following letter, dated Monday, to the late Minister for Foreign Affairs:—

My dear M. Drouyn de Lhuys,—I deeply regret that circumstances oblige me to accept your resignation.

In relinquishing, however, your co-operation, I am desirous to give you a proof of my esteem by naming you Member of the Privy Council. The new post will possess the advantage of not breaking off those relations which your enlightenment and devotion to myself and my dynasty have rendered precious to me.

On Saturday the Emperor took a long walk and a drive in the Bois de Boulogne. He is expected shortly to proceed to Biarritz, where he will join the Empress and Prince Imperial. The Paris correspondent of the *Globe* says:—"The general topic of conversation is the dismissal of M. Drouyn de Lhuys, who has three times filled the post of Foreign Minister. The morning papers pass over the incident in silence, having perhaps little to say in favour of the triumph of the Rouher faction, which is all for concessions to Count Bismark. The Empress, who has of late taken a seat at all Cabinet Councils, was entirely favourable to the policy urged by the late Foreign Minister, who wished to do something more than merely menace Prussia with vengeance on the first opportunity, and it is remarkable to find the Minister deprived of office two days after her Majesty left St. Cloud.

CIRCASSIA.

Letters received at St. Petersburg from Soukoum Kalé state that 7,000 Abassians attacked and captured that town on the 27th July, the Russian garrison at the time numbering only 600 men. A reinforcement of 1,100 Russian troops had subsequently arrived at Soukoum Kalé and driven out the insurgents. The enemy were making daily attacks upon the town, but were each time repulsed with heavy loss. Reinforcements were expected.

The *Invalide Russe* publishes intelligence dated 21st August, stating that the insurgents in the Caucasus have sent delegates to the Russian commander announcing their readiness to submit to the Imperial authority.

AMERICA.

THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION.

The National Union Convention at Philadelphia has absorbed public attention almost exclusively in America. Its object was to unite the executive and its supporters with the former Secessionists, in order that the President's plan of reconstruction might be carried out. The most obnoxious of the Northern Radicals were got out of the way; Fernando Wood withdrew at the outset, and Vallandigham was with much difficulty persuaded to absent himself from the Convention, and render the prospects of harmony more probable. The opening of this mass meeting is thus described by the *Times* correspondent:—

Finally, at a few moments after noon, the proceedings of the great Convention were opened in a manner which raised the enthusiasm of both delegates and spectators to the highest pitch. The Convention met with the object of cementing the broken sections of a common country, sections whose cordial hatred of each other has long been personified by the antagonism of Massachusetts and South Carolina. The Postmaster-General of the United States, Alexander W. Randall, called the meeting to order, and in a loud voice announced that the harmony of a reunited country would be signified by the entry into the Convention of the delegations from South Carolina and Massachusetts arm-in-arm. Then, in the distance, were seen filing into the main hall the two delegations representing the rival States with linked arms, the procession being headed by Major-General Couch, a Federal officer, who fought all through the war, and Governor James L. Orr, who had been an ardent Confederate. As this unusual and emblematic procession approached the main stand the vast assemblage rose to their feet, and for many minutes cheered and shouted and threw up their caps, while the musicians added to the enthusiasm by playing a medley, in which "Dixie" and the "Bonnie Blue Flag," famous Southern airs, were intermingled with the Northern rallying tunes of "Yankee Doodle" and the "Star-spangled Banner." But the ceremonial did not close here. The Federal General Custer, a famous and dashing cavalry commander, proposed cheers for the tune of "Dixie," which were given with a will; and the Confederate General Richard Taylor, a brother of Mrs. Davis, proposed cheers for a restored "Union," which were also given with enthusiasm. Finally, the "Thirty-six States," proposed by a Missouri delegate, were honoured with similar applause, and the vast mass of people, who had shouted themselves hoarse, relapsed into silence.

On the second day of meeting the following despatch was read to the meeting and received with wild applause:—

Washington, August 14.

To the Hon. O. H. Browning and the Hon. A. W. Randall, at the Convention, Philadelphia,—I thank you for your cheering and encouraging despatch. The finger of Providence is unerring, and will guide you safely through. The people must be trusted, and the country will be restored. My faith is unshaken as to the ultimate success.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

All attempts by the various speakers to introduce matters irrelevant to the purpose of the Convention were quickly suppressed, and finally an address and resolutions were agreed upon for dissemination among the people as embodying the principles of the "National Union Party." The committee selected for the preparation of this document contained, among other names, those of General Couch, William Beach Lawrence, Senator Dixon, Origen S. Seymour, Henry J. Raymond, William Bigler, Reverdy Johnson, William A. Graham, Governor Marvin, of Florida; Senator Davis, of Kentucky; General G. W. M'Cook, of Ohio; Senator Hendricks, of Indiana; O. H. Browning, Secretary of the Interior; General Benton, of Iowa; Robert J. Walker, and Senator M'Dougall, of California.

The declaration is of sufficient interest and importance to be published entire:—

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.

The National Union Convention now assembled in the city of Philadelphia, composed of delegates from every State and territory in the Union, admonished by the solemn lessons which for the last five years it has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the Universe to give to the American people, profoundly grateful for the return of peace, desirous as are a large majority of their countrymen in all sincerity to forget and forgive the past, revering the Constitution as it comes to us from our ancestors, regarding the Union in its restoration as more sacred than ever, looking with deep anxiety into the future as of instant and continuing trial, hereby issues and proclaims the following declaration of principles and purposes, on which they have, with perfect unanimity agreed:—

1. We hail with gratitude to Almighty God the end of war, and the return of peace to an afflicted and beloved land.

2. The war just closed has maintained the authority of the Constitution, with all the powers which it confers, and all the restriction which it imposes upon the general Government, unabridged and unaltered, and it has preserved the Union, with the equal rights, dignity, and authority of the States perfect and unimpaired.

3. Representation in the Congress of the United States and in the electoral college is a right recognised by the Constitution as abiding in every State, and as a duty imposed upon its people—fundamental in its nature and essential to the existence of our Republican institutions; and neither Congress nor the general Government has any authority or power to deny this right to any State, or to withhold its enjoyment under the Constitution from the people thereof.

4. We call upon the people of the United States to elect to Congress, as members thereof, none but men who admit this fundamental right of representation, and who will receive to seats therein loyal representatives from every State in allegiance to the United States, subject to the constitutional right of each House to judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members.

5. The Constitution of the United States, and the laws made in pursuance thereof, are the supreme law of the land, anything in the constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding. All the powers not conferred by the Constitution upon the general Government, nor prohibited by it to the States, are "reserved to the States or to the people thereof," and among the rights thus reserved to the States is the right to prescribe qualification for the elective franchise therein, with which right Congress cannot interfere. No State or combination of States has the right to withdraw from the Union, or to exclude, through their action in Congress or otherwise, any other State or States from the Union. The union of these States is perpetual, and cannot be dissolved.

6. Such amendments to the Constitution of the United States may be made by the people thereof as they may deem expedient, but only in the mode pointed out by its provisions; and in proposing such amendments, whether by Congress or by a convention ratifying the same, all the States of the Union have an equal and an indefeasible right to a voice and a vote thereon.

7. Slavery is abolished and for ever prohibited, and there is neither desire nor purpose on the part of the Southern States that it should ever be re-established upon the soil or within the jurisdiction of the United States. And the enfranchised slaves in all the States of the Union should receive, in common with all their inhabitants, equal protection in every right of person and property.

8. While we regard as utterly invalid and never to be assumed or made of binding force any obligation incurred or undertaken in making war against the United States, we hold the debt of the nation to be sacred and inviolate; and we proclaim our purpose in discharging this, as in performing all other national obligation, to maintain, unimpaired and unimpeached, the honour and the faith of the Republic.

9. It is the duty of the National Government to recognise the services of the Federal soldiers and sailors in the contest just closed by meeting promptly and fully all their just and rightful claims for the services they have rendered the nation, and by extending to those of them who have survived and to the widows and orphans of those who have fallen the most generous and considerate care.

10. In Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, who in his great office has stood steadfast in his devotion to the Constitution, the laws, and interests of his country, unmoved by persecution and undeserved reproach—having faith unassailable in the people and in the principle of free government, we recognise a chief magistrate worthy of the nation and equal to the great crisis upon which his lot is cast; and we tender to him, in the discharge of his high and responsible duties, our profound respect and assurance of our cordial and sincere support.

The great difficulty—that of representation—is not touched in these resolutions, so far at least as regards the proportion of negro population to representation. It will be remembered that the Constitution of the United States provides that representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, "which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons *three-fifths of all other persons*." The "three-fifths of all other persons" meaning the coloured population, being now "free persons," the Radicals contend that if the representation of the Southern States is based upon the whole population, the negroes should have a vote; while the President's scheme would bestow the one condition without the other, and thus the Southerners would be more powerful in Congress than before the war. With regard to this issue, which will be fought out at the elections, the difficulty is palpable. A decision in favour of the Southern party would lead to the speedy carrying out of President Johnson's scheme, with what results one hardly likes to conjecture, while an adverse vote would leave matters much as they are. The London correspondent of the *Leeds Mercury* says, "That President Johnson has committed himself to the Philadelphia party is well known, and to secure the troops on his side he has displaced every officer who disagreed with him in politics, and appointed his own partisans. Under these circumstances, as it is impossible to foresee to what lengths this political struggle may go, it may be wise to strengthen Canada, in order to protect the border against the Fenians."

On the 18th of August the committee specially appointed by the convention waited upon President Johnson, in order to present to him an authenticated record of the proceedings of the convention. The committee was headed by Mr. Reverdy Johnson, the chairman. Following are the principal passages in the President's reply:—

So far as the Executive department of the Government is concerned, the effort has been made to restore the Union, to heal the breach, to pour oil into the wounds which were consequent upon the struggle, and, to speak in common phrase, to prepare, as the learned and wise physician would, a plaister, healing in character and co-extensive with the wound. We thought, and yet think, that we had partially succeeded; but as the work progressed, as reconciliation seemed to be taking place and the country becoming united, we found a disturbing and marring element opposing us. In alluding to that element, I shall go no further than did your convention and the distinguished gentleman who has delivered to me the report of its proceedings. I shall make no reference to it which I do not believe the time and the occasion justify. We have witnessed in one department of the Government every effort, as it were, to prevent the restoration of peace and harmony in the Union. We have been hanging upon the verge

of the Government, as it were, a body called, or which assumes to be, the Congress of the United States, but, in fact, a Congress of only part of the States. We have seen this Congress assume and pretend to be for the Union, when its every step and act tended to perpetuate disunion and make a disruption of the States inevitable. Instead of promoting conciliation and harmony, its legislation has partaken of the character of penalties, retaliation, and revenge. This has been the course and the policy of one department of your Government.

The humble individual who now addresses you stands the representative of another department of the Government. The manner in which he was called upon to occupy the position I shall not allude to on this occasion; suffice it to say that he is here under the constitution of the country, and being here by virtue of its provisions, he takes his stand upon the charter of our liberties as the great rampart of civil and religious liberty. (Prolonged cheers.) Having been taught in my early life to hold it sacred, and having practised upon it during my whole public career, I shall ever continue to reverence that constitution—the constitution of the fathers of our country—and to make it my guide.

My countrymen, we all know that, in the language of Thomas Jefferson, "tyranny, and despotism even, can be exercised and exerted more effectually by the many than the one." We have seen a Congress gradually encroach, step by step, upon constitutional rights, and violate, day after day, and month after month, the fundamental principles of the Government. We have seen a Congress that seemed to forget that there was a Constitution of the United States, and that there was a limit to the sphere and scope of legislation. We have seen a Congress in a minority assume to exercise powers which, if allowed to be carried out, would result in despotism or monarchy itself.

The President here approached the spot where Senator Johnson was standing, and said:—

I consider the proceedings of this convention, Sir, as more important than those of any convention that ever assembled in the United States. When I look with my mind's eye upon that convention of citizens, coming together voluntarily, and sitting in council, with ideas, with principles, and views commensurate with all the States, and co-extensive with the whole people, and contrast it with the collection of gentlemen who are trying to destroy the country, I regard it as more important than any convention that has sat, at least since 1787. I think I may say also that the declarations that were there made are equal with the Declaration of Independence itself, and here to-day I pronounce it a second Declaration of Independence. . . . .

Let me in this connection ask you, what have I to gain more than the advancement of the public welfare? I am as much opposed to the indulgence of egotism as any one, but here, in a conversational manner, while formally receiving the proceedings of this convention, I may be permitted again to ask, What have I to gain, consulting human ambition, more than I have gained, except in one thing? My race is nearly run. I have been placed in the high office which I occupy under the Constitution of the country, and I may say I have held, from lowest to highest, almost every position to which a man may attain in our Government. I have passed through every position—from an alderman of a village to the Presidency of the United States. And surely, gentlemen, this should be enough to gratify a reasonable ambition.

If I wanted authority, or if I wished to perpetuate my own power, how easy it would have been to hold and wield that which was placed in my hands by the measure called the "Freedmen's Bureau Bill." With an army which it placed at my discretion, I could have remained at the capital of the nation, and with its fifty or sixty millions of appropriations at my disposal, with the machinery to be worked by my own hands, with my satraps and dependents in every town and village, and then with the "Civil Rights Bill" following as an auxiliary in connection with all the other appliances of the Government, I could have proclaimed myself dictator. But, gentlemen, my pride and my ambition have been to occupy that position which retains all power in the hands of the people. It is upon that I have always relied—it is upon that I rely now. And I repeat that neither the taunts nor jeers of Congress, nor of a subsidised calumniating press, can drive me from my purpose. I acknowledge no superior except my God, the author of my existence, and the people of the United States. For the one, I try to obey all His commands as best I can compatible with my poor humanity; for the other, in a political and representative sense, the high behests of the people have always been respected and obeyed by me.

On the conclusion of his speech three cheers were given for the President, and three more equally earnest for General Grant. The President and his suite then withdrew to the door leading into the main hall of the mansion, where he stopped, General Grant standing on his left, and the members of the Cabinet extending the line to the left of General Grant.

The *New York Herald* states that Mr. Davis will shortly be released on bail.

General Sheridan has revoked his order establishing martial law in New Orleans. He reports that the immediate cause of the recent riots was the assembling of the Free State Convention, headed by revolutionary agitators, but he denounces the manner in which the Mayor and police suppressed the riots as unnecessarily atrocious and amounting to murder. He recommends the removal of the Mayor and Governor.

In President Johnson's proclamation concerning Emperor Maximilian's decree for the blockade of Matamoras, he declares the decree to be null and void as far as the United States are concerned, and that any attempt to enforce it will not be allowed.

In accordance with this proclamation the Federal steamer Mahaska has left Pensacola for Tampico.

CANADA.

The Canadian Parliament was prorogued on the 15th ult. The speech addressed by the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly to the Governor-General, after reference to the Fenian raid and the prompt measures taken to repel the invaders, continued as follows in relation to the confederation scheme:—

In view of the approaching changes in the political condition of British North America, our attention has been seriously directed to the formation of the local governments of Upper and Lower Canada, to be conducted hereafter by a federative union with the maritime provinces. Resolutions embodying the opinions of the Legislature upon this momentous question have been matured, agreed upon, and transmitted to your Excellency, to be forwarded for the consideration of the Imperial Government. The gradual but decided change of public opinion in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia in behalf of a closer alliance with Canada, the favour with which the scheme of confederation has been received by the most eminent statesmen in the mother country, and the cordial satisfaction evinced throughout these provinces at the prospect of a political union with those who are already so nearly connected with us by ties of interest and friendly intercourse, agree in encouraging the hope that we are about to enter upon a new era, wherein, by the favour and blessing of Almighty God, the British Colonies of North America will become a great, powerful, and wealthy nation, cleaving the closer to the parent State, because of the freedom we enjoy under the beneficent rule of our beloved Queen.

The bill for defraying the expenses of the civil government received the Royal assent. The Governor-General, in his reply, said:—

I rejoice that you have completed your part of the plan for the union of the colonies of British North America, and I shall not fail to transmit to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, for presentation to Her Majesty, your address on this subject. In bringing to a close the last session likely to be held under the Act for the Union of the Two Canadas, I congratulate the Parliament which that law called into existence on the retrospect afforded by the events of the last quarter of a century in this province. You can mark during that period the firm consolidation of your institutions, both political and municipal, the extended settlement of your country, the development of your internal resources and foreign trade, the improvement and simplification of your laws, and, above all, the education which the adoption of the system of responsible government has afforded to your statesmen in the well-tried ways of the British Constitution. The same principles, the application of which has been attended with so much advantage in the smaller union, will be the guide of your course in the larger sphere of action on which you are now about to enter, and I fervently pray that the blessings which you have hitherto enjoyed may be given in larger measure to that new nationality of which you will form a part, and the dimensions of which will entitle it to a high place among the Powers of the world.

The great Fenian picnic at Buffalo, which it was expected would prove an occasion for another Fenian raid, passed off quietly. It was attended by ten or fifteen thousand Irishmen. The American correspondent of the *Daily News* says:—

The alarm proved to have been a false one, but it is not impossible that Secretary Seward and the President may have another opportunity to add to their present unpopularity with the Irish before November comes in. Meantime Attorney-General Stansberry, by direction of Mr. Johnson, orders a *nolle prosequi* to be entered in the case of the Fenians who were to have been tried in Buffalo; while, on the other hand, Banks, Wilson, and "President" Roberts are advertised to speak at a great Fenian meeting to be held at Framingham, Massachusetts; and within the past week other Unionist orators, such as Speaker Colfax, General Logan, and Governor Oglesby, of Illinois, have been addressing Western Fenians in condemnation of the existing neutrality laws, and of Mr. Johnson for allowing them to be executed. The democratic papers, in turn, find it necessary to inform the Irish that though the President felt compelled to execute the laws of the land against such undertakings as the Fort Erie raid, yet in Tennessee he was always a foe of the "Know Nothings," and that all the past history of the Democratic party is a guarantee that the negro will never by any action of theirs be made the equal of the Irishman, while it is the instinct of the Black Republicans to elevate their pet at the expense of the white labourer.

The *Daily Telegraph* of Monday has this paragraph, of semi-official appearance:—

The latest advices from Canada are the reverse of discouraging. We have already stated the reinforcements which have been placed under orders for the colony; but of course it will have been understood that Government is in constant communication with the local authorities, and every measure will be taken which prudence may dictate. We believe that with the amount of aid now contemplated, the colonists feel quite confident in their power to protect their land frontier, extensive as it is. The only doubt has turned upon the facilities afforded to invaders by the lakes, and for that service the steps already taken will, in all likelihood, prove sufficient. The object of the Government, however, is not simply to avoid responsibility by a literal compliance with urgent demands, but to meet the admirable spirit of the colonists with a corresponding promptitude and energy, and to render the defence of the whole frontier, ashore and afloat, thoroughly effective.

Stephens has declined an offer, alleged to have been made by Sweeney, for the fusion of the Stephens and Roberts factions of Fenians. Sweeney denies having made any such offer. Roberts is reported to be preparing for another raid on Canada in September.

The Governor-General of Canada has left for Quebec, *en route* for Europe.

INDIA.

Much suffering continues in the famine-stricken districts of Bengal, and the people are flocking to Calcutta for relief.

Lord Napier is making a tour through the districts in Madras, which are suffering from the same cause.

The Government of India has sanctioned the establishment of money order offices in the Bombay and Madras presidencies.

Extensive floods have taken place in Guzerat, which caused a stoppage of the railway traffic between Bombay and Surat for some days. Communication is now partially restored.

The Indian telegraph between Bombay and Kurrachee is in a shameful condition, and, in consequence, no direct overland telegram from England of a later date than the 29th July has been received here.

Three ships have been totally wrecked at Alibang outside Bombay harbour. Their names are Zenobia, Vernon, and Themis.

The piece goods market is strong, but cotton is dull. Money is easier, although public confidence is not restored. The public health is excellent. The rainfall exceeds eighty inches.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

MAZZINI'S LETTER.—SEIZURE AND PROSECUTION OF THE "UNITA ITALIANA."—The *Unita Italiana*, of August 24, contains the following:—

His Majesty's Attorney-General, seeing that the *Unita Italiana* of this day contains in its first article, filling the whole four columns of the first page and more than half of the second, and signed by Giuseppe Mazzini, a provocation against constitutional institutions—seeing that the article which immediately follows contains the same offence, and moreover, excites to hatred between the different classes of society—seeing that an article entitled, "A proposition," in the same number contains an offence against the sacred person of the King, and is calculated to expose him to contempt and dislike, orders under Articles 13, 19, 22, 14, of the Press Law of the 26th of March, 1848, and Article 471 of the penal code, the seizure of the said number and the commencement of a prosecution against the manager of the said paper, Giacinto Piazza.

Signed on behalf of the Attorney-General,
ZENDRINI.

A CHIROPODIST'S FEES.—A pedicure and chiropodist named David tried an action a few days ago against Mdlle. Leonide Leblanc, late an actress at the Vaudeville Theatre, but who, since the publication in her name of a work of small literary merit called "Les Petites Comedies de l'Amour," has found means to leave the stage, astonish the Bois de Boulogne with her equipages, and rejoice the hearts of professional diners-out by profuse invitations to an ever sumptuous table. M. David, who for two years "assisted" professionally at the mysteries of the fair defendant's toilette, sent in a bill of 1,012f. (42l. 9s. 5d.) for corn-cutting, nail-paring, scissors, files, and rose-coloured pomatum for the tips of the fingers. Mdlle. Leonide Leblanc paid 445f. into court, and the question was whether this was a sufficient remuneration for the peculiar services rendered. After hearing humorous speeches from M. Rivolet, counsel for the plaintiff, and M. Langlois for the defendant, the court decided that though the bill must be cut down, the amount paid into court was not enough, and the lady was decreed to pay a further sum of 155f. and costs.—*Paris Correspondent of Daily News.*

FRANKFORT AS IT IS.—The city of Frankfort has much to lose, or rather has lost much, by the changes of the last few weeks. Besides its actual payment of military requisitions, besides the quartering of troops and the seizure of horses by the conquerors on their first arrival, Frankfort has suffered a deadly blow to its political greatness. There was a time, not long since—to which I alluded in my last letter—when she seemed about to become the capital of a new German empire. But though the Emperor and his princes met together for the christening feast, there was a grim sort of fairy godmother (residence, Berlin) who would not come, and who has now spoiled all the fun. From August, 1863, to August, 1866, will measure a melancholy descent for Frankfort. The free city has been annexed, the possible capital of forty million souls has become a Prussian frontier town; diplomats—resident diplomats, I mean—will no longer drive round the shady promenade of the city; German statesmen will no longer attend the Diet, and Frankfort, like Cologne, must lean upon foreign tourists. This is a hard fate, with a cathedral less beautiful and no Jean Maria Farina: this prospect explains public sulkiness. Yet there is a brighter side to the immediate future. Annexation will save Frankforters from the heavy ransom with which they were threatened, and many who growl at Prussian proceedings as a matter of form are glad that Germany should be united. They only hate Prussia with half a heart, just as the Bund fought with half a heart. Her *prestige* has been too much for them. Overthrown at Koniggratz, she might have been despised; but as it is, her public schools and military system, her steadfast purpose and hard bright intelligible coinage, will thoroughly Prussianise the rising generation.—*Foreign Correspondence.*

CROQUET EXTRAORDINARY.—On Wednesday afternoon, while a young girl, the daughter of one of our old citizens, was sitting in the drawing-room, she heard a slight noise in the hall. She walked softly to the door, and discovered the front door ajar, and the thief walking quickly, though very stealthily, upstairs. She waited a moment, and then following cautiously, observed him enter a front chamber, the door of which, being open, exposed to view a tempting array of jewellery and other articles of *bijouterie* scattered about the toilette bureau. With a presence of mind wonderful in one so young, she hastily closed and fastened the door, but not before catching a glance of a most vicious-looking pair of eyes. She descended to the drawing-room almost overcome with agitation at the success of her bold experiment, for she was alone in the house. She waited in breathless anxiety until dark, when her parents returning, she communicated the startling intelligence to them of the thief she had so dexterously caged. Mr. Smith seized a mallet and Mrs. Smith another, and both

ascended to the chamber. Upon entering they discovered the thief partially screened by the bureau. Mr. Smith demanded his business there, received no reply save a malignant glance, accompanied by a dash towards the door, which Mrs. Smith quickly pushed to, while Mr. Smith gave him a blow with his mallet. The wretched creature now rushed from one side of the room to the other, making frantic efforts to escape the blows levelled at him by Mr. and Mrs. Smith. Finally a crashing blow on the head stretched him senseless. One would suppose humanity would now have prompted a cessation of hostilities, but Mrs. Smith was seen to kick the inanimate form, and Mr. Smith carried him downstairs and threw him, all bleeding and senseless, into the street. In the morning the poor outcast was found stark and stiff, having probably bled to death during the night. The Common Council have taken no steps to remove the remains, and they are still to be seen in the vicinity of the Baptist Church. During the *melée* a blow from Paterfamilias aimed at the robber came near disabling Mrs. Smith instead, while a fierce lunge from her mallet (they were croquet mallets) shattered several valuable pares of glass.—*Erie Despatch*, Aug. 3.

VARIED HISTORY OF A DECAYING ITALIAN CITY.—The history of Ravenna is extremely interesting. It was founded by the Pelasgians, but before very long fell under the power of the Umbrians. The Romans soon after became masters of it. The Emperor Augustus founded the Portus Classis at about four miles distant from it, connected it with the Po by a canal, and established it as one of the stations of the Roman fleet. With such advantages the town increased rapidly, and soon became of the first importance. In the course of the next two centuries the sea retired so far that Portus Classis was left at some distance from it, and Ravenna became the capital of the Flaminian Province. It became very early a Christian town, for Saint Apollinian was made bishop in the year 44, and was therefore, doubtless himself one of the actual personal followers of Christ, although it is generally believed that he was a disciple of St. Peter. He suffered martyrdom in the year 74, in the reign of Vespasian. It remained a bishopric until the year 439, when the Emperor Honorius, who was forced to abandon Rome, and to establish the seat of the Roman empire at Ravenna, raised it to the dignity of an archbishopric. After the fall of the Western Empire, Ravenna was taken by Odoacer, chief of the Heruli, and who gave himself the title of King of Italy, but was wrested from him in the year 493, by Theodoric the Great, King of the Ostrogoths, and remained until 552 the residence and capital of the Gothic Kings. It then fell into the hands of the Eastern Empire, and was governed by an Exarch of that power until 752, when Astolpo, King of the Lombards, drove out Eutychius, the last Exarch, and established himself there, but only for three years; for Pepin, King of France, in turn expelled him, and handed Ravenna over to the Popes, in whose hands it remained, except for short intervals during the wars of the Guelphs and the Ghibelines, until 1275, when it became independent, and was governed by the family of Polenta, until the year 1440, when it was taken by the Venetians. In 1509 Pope Julius II. recovered it, and it remained part of the Papal States until the treaty of Tolentino in 1797, was restored to the Pope in 1815, and finally became part of the kingdom of Italy in 1860. Such, very briefly, is the eventful history of Ravenna. Perhaps no other city in Europe has so frequently changed hands, and has been the property of so many masters. Pelasgians, Umbrians, Romans, Herules, Ostrogoths, the Eastern Empire, the French, the Popes, the Venetians, the Popes again, and now the Italians, have successively held sway there, and it is to be sincerely hoped that the present owners will hold it longer than any have done before them.—*Letter in Standard.*

RECOVERY OF THE 1865 ATLANTIC CABLE.

The following correspondence and telegrams announcing the success of this enterprise have been forwarded to the daily papers:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

Sir,—I beg that you will give publicity to the interesting and important fact that the Atlantic Cable of 1865 has been successfully recovered.

The following is an extract from an official message which I have just received from Valentia:—

"Sunday, 5·40 a.m.

"Signals through 1865 cable; which is all right. Now splicing."

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

CHARLES STEWART,

Chairman, Anglo-American Telegraph Company.

109, Lancaster-gate, W., Sept. 2, 10 a.m.

P.S.—The cable of 1866 is in perfect order.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

Sir,—I beg to forward, for the information of your readers, the annexed copy of a telegram received this (Sunday) morning, at 9 a.m., announcing the success of the expedition for recovering this company's telegraph cable broken in August, 1865, the broken end being lost on that occasion in a depth of 2,400 fathoms, after 1,040 miles had been successfully payed out from Valentia.

Yours faithfully,

G. SAWARD,

Secretary and General Superintendent, Atlantic Telegraph Company, 12, St. Helen's-place, Bishopsgate-street, Within, Sept. 2.

"GRAVES, VALENTIA, TO SAWARD, LONDON.

"Sunday, 5·40 a.m.—Signals through 1865 cable; which is all correct. Now splicing. Please inform directors."

The following telegram has been received by Reuter's Telegram Company (Limited) from Mr. R. A. Glass:—

VALENTIA, Sept. 2.

Ship spoken.

The following telegram has been received by Reuter's Telegram Company (Limited) from Mr. R. A. Glass:—

VALENTIA, Sept. 2.

The following received from the Great Eastern at 5·45 a.m. to-day:—

"CANNING TO GLASS.

"I have much pleasure in speaking to you through the 1865 cable. Just going to make splice."

The following telegram has been received by Reuter's Telegram Company (Limited) from Mr. R. A. Glass:—

VALENTIA, Sept. 2.

The Albany, with the Terrible, reached the position of the end of the cable of 1865 on August 10, and had grappled and buoyed the cable in lat. 51 27 30 N., long. 38 50 W., but, the chain breaking, they lost the rope and the cable. On the 12th the Great Eastern and Medway reached the above position. At midnight on the 15th, in lat. 51 26 N., long. 38 37 W., the Great Eastern had raised the cable 500 fathoms, but in buoying it she lost the rope and cable. On the 17th the Great Eastern grappled the cable at 1 55 a.m., and raised the bight to the bow sheave, in lat. 51 29 N., long. 38 48 W., when, in attempting to bring it on board it parted, at 10 50 a.m., the sea being too rough for the boats to operate. On the 19th the Great Eastern grappled the cable in lat. 51 31 30 N., long. 38 40 W., and buoyed the bight at 2 30 p.m., the cable being raised 66 fathoms from the bottom. On the same day the Albany grappled the cable in lat. 51 29 30 N., long. 38 40 30 W., but cleared it again at 8 a.m. On the 26th the Medway grappled it in lat. 51 31 N., long. 38 40 W., close to the bight, but at 5 p.m. the cable parted, the Medway having raised it to 1 000 fathoms. At 11 p.m. on the 26th the Albany grappled it, about lat. 51 31 N., long. 38 40 40 W., raised it to the surface and buoyed it. On the 27th the Great Eastern secured it about buoy with the bight of the cable, and brought on board two miles, attached to it in lat. 51 42 N., long. 38 24 W., being carried this distance by the draught. On August 39 changed grappling to lat. 51 52 30 N., long. 36 3 30 W. On September 1 she grappled the cable, raised it to 860 fathoms from the surface and buoyed it. On the 1st the Great Eastern grappled the cable again about three miles westward of the buoy and the Medway, also two miles westward of Great Eastern, and brought the bight on board. At 3.19 a.m. on the second the splice was completed and the paying-out commenced at 6.45 a.m. The tests of the cable are most perfect. We hope to be in Heart's Content on Saturday. Splice lat. 51 52 20, long. 36 5 20. Noon September 2, 51 56 30 long., 36 42 lat.; distance run, 23 miles; cable paying out, 28·96 miles; slack per cent., 25·91. Tests perfect. All going on well. Weather heavy; rain, with light wind.

THE REFORM MOVEMENT.

BRISTOL.—A large demonstration in favour of Parliamentary Reform was held at Bristol on Saturday evening. The proceedings, which were directed by the council of the Bristol Reform Union, were designed to be confined as far as possible to the artisan classes, on whose behalf the franchise is sought. There were many thousands present, almost all belonging to the industrial interests. The chair was taken by Mr. Handel Cossham. On the platform with the members of the Union Committee were Mr. Edmond Beales, president of the London Reform League, and Mr. Charles Bradlaugh, who attended as a deputation from that body. Resolutions condemning the conduct of the present Ministry and in favour of Reform were unanimously adopted.

BOLTON.—On Saturday afternoon a meeting, preceded by a procession, was held in the Market-square, Bolton, Lancashire. The procession was headed by the borough members, and about 4,000 people attended the meeting, although the weather was far from favourable. Whilst the meeting was proceeding a great rain storm began, and it was found prudent to adjourn to the Temperance Hall. The following resolutions were carried unanimously:—1st. "That while this meeting regards the late Reform Bill as inadequate to the wants of the times, it deplores the failure of the Liberal Government in its efforts to carry so moderate a measure; and this meeting denounces the conduct of those members of Parliament who by their votes denied to the working classes all participation in the making of the laws they are called upon to obey." 2nd. "That in the opinion of this meeting the time has arrived for the passing of such a comprehensive Reform Bill as will secure the full, fair, and free representation of the people; and this meeting calls upon the middle classes to afford hearty aid in securing the adoption of such a bill, in consideration of the firm support which the unenfranchised classes rendered in securing the Reform Bill of 1832."

REFORM UNION BRANCHES.—A meeting was held on Friday night, at the "Robin Hood," Cheetham-hill, which had been convened by placard, for the purpose of forming a branch of the National Reform Union. Mr. R. D. Rusden took the chair. There was a large attendance, the assembly showing their earnestness in the cause of Reform by at once enrolling themselves as members and electing their officers. After several speeches had been delivered, it was arranged to hold another meeting on Wednesday (this day), when it is intended to institute a house-to-house canvass for members in the district. The title of the branch is Cheetham, Crumpsall, Blackley, and Broughton.

COMING REFORM DEMONSTRATIONS.—The committee having charge of the arrangements for the Reform demonstration in the Potteries on the 10th inst., have issued a notification inviting the concurrence of trades unions, temperance and friendly unions, and working men generally. Invitations to attend the meeting have been sent to the county and borough members, Mr. W. S. Allen, M.P., Mr. J. A. Wise, Mr. Beales, Mr. George Wilson, and other gentlemen. Reform meetings and "manhood suffrage" demonstrations are announced at Leeds, Bradford, Halifax, Darlington, and Wednesbury. A great Reform banquet is to be held at Manchester in November. Earl Russell, Messrs. Gladstone and Bright, and other great Reformers, are to be present.

NATIONAL REFORM CONFERENCE.—The executive of the National Reform Union have resolved to convene a conference of the numerous branches and friends of the Union in November next, on or about the date on which the great Reform banquet will be held. This will be the fifth of the series of Reform conferences held since 1861, and it is anticipated that it will greatly exceed last year's gathering of delegates, which was the largest representative meeting of Reformers held for many years. The following circular has been issued:—

National Reform Conference, to be held in the Free Trade Hall, Manchester.

National Reform Union, 12, Newall's-buildings, Manchester, August 30, 1866.

Dear Sir,—I am directed by the executive to inform you of their intention to convene a National Reform Conference, for the purpose of considering the present position of the Reform question, and of deciding the best course to be taken to assist the Liberal party in the House of Commons, and to carry on the agitation during the coming winter. The rejection of the very moderate measure proposed by the late Administration, and the undisguised hostility to Reform shown by members of Parliament who were pledged to support it, are strong reasons why all true Reformers should more than ever unite in a practicable movement for securing an extension of popular rights. To secure this object, therefore, and to aid in restoring to power Earl Russell and Mr. Gladstone, with the view of giving a practical issue to the hopes and exertions of the great Liberal party throughout the country, the executive have determined to hold this, the fifth of the series of National Reform Conferences held since 1861. As soon as the date of the conference has been fixed, information will be forwarded to you. At present I am only enabled to state that it will be held some time in November, probably on the day preceding the great Reform banquet. In the meantime the executive will feel obliged by your making the necessary arrangements for appointing delegates to represent your association.

Awaiting the favour of your reply,

I am, dear Sir, yours truly,

J. D. MORTON, Agent.

BRADFORD.—Last night a meeting was held in Mechanics' Institution, Bradford, for the purpose of inaugurating a branch of the National Reform League. There was a large attendance, and the resolutions were carried unanimously. The chair was occupied by Mr. Ald. Rawson, and Mr. Ernest Jones attended as a deputation from the League. Mr. W. H. Arnold (the secretary of the branch) read a letter of apology from an old reformer, Mr. S. O. Kell, who enclosed a subscription of 10*l*. Mr. Ernest Jones said that the public press recently, and in the main very justly said indeed, that the time for mere argument, the time for enforcing the principle of manhood suffrage by argument, had gone by, and that the time for demonstration had arrived. Let it be seen how this great and apparently sudden outburst of reform feeling had taken place. The feeling was there; they could create nothing out of nothing, and this movement was not the child of some sudden irritation merely. Apply a match to nothing, and there would be no explosion; the gunpowder must be there in order that the mine might explode. So the train of public sympathy was laid; so the public mind was stored with love of manhood suffrage and knowledge of true principles, and it remained for the Tories to do that which the Reform League and all who worked with them could not have done yet—to kindle the mine. Manhood suffrage had been in abeyance for a considerable time. In 1848 and 1858, by dint of immense efforts on the part of a few, it was kept alive, but the apathy of the people was so overwhelming that the organisation by which it was kept in existence died out. The place it occupied in the attention of the people was taken up by other schemes, regarding which he would only say that those who propounded and those who joined in them were honest well-wishers of the people, and sincerely believed that they were doing the best thing that could be done. He looked upon that meeting, and upon the great movement that was going on through the length and the breadth of the land, as a manifestation that the question of manhood suffrage was again about to assert its true position. All advocates of a moderate measure of reform were in favour of manhood suffrage, but it was argued as a matter of expediency that some smaller bill ought to be introduced into Parliament, which, when passed, would enable the friends of the people to reach the desired goal. He believed this policy to be a mistaken one. It was argued that the House of Commons would not pass a manhood suffrage measure, but the House of Commons did not in reality pass any measure, but merely registered it. It was merely the conduit-pipe of the people's views, and unless the people breathed in moral force at the one end, depend upon it reform bills would not come out at the other. Mr. Jones explained the steps that were being taken by the League to extend its influence in this part of the country. The whole of Lancashire had been formed into a department of the League; and in the last week of the present month it was intended to hold a demonstration on the racecourse at Manchester, which would excel in magnificence even the great gathering at Birmingham. He trusted that excursion trains would run from all the great towns

in Yorkshire, that the working populations of Bradford, of Halifax, of Huddersfield, and of Leeds, would attend with their banners and bands to prove that the working men of England were united in one vast phalanx in the cause of freedom. A similar gathering would be held at Liverpool in the course of the month; and, no doubt, Yorkshire would also have a demonstration to which the working men of Lancashire could flock. In conclusion, Mr. Jones earnestly urged united action upon the basis of manhood suffrage, and predicted the result would be that they would obtain a very different Reform Bill to any of the bills which have been submitted during the last few years. He was determined to throw his whole heart and soul into an agitation which he hoped would issue in a transfer of power from the "upper ten thousand" to the lower millions. A vote of thanks was proposed to Mr. Jones for his address, and resolutions in favour of reform were passed, and the proceedings terminated.

ELECTION COMMISSIONS.

The sittings of the Election Commissions are still dragging their weary length along, telling their several tales of political profligacy. We give below a condensed report of the several commissions.

GREAT YARMOUTH.—We brought our notice of this commission down to the sittings on Monday week in our last impression. There was no evidence of great importance on Tuesday. The chief witness on Wednesday was a Mr. Stafford, a surgeon, who admitted that he used his influence with his patients to vote for the Conservatives, and had himself bribed one. The inquiry was resumed on Friday. A witness who had "operated" on behalf of the Liberals said that when a party won an election then they would have to buy from 320 to 340 voters. He calculated that the Tories must have spent about 9,000*l.* at the last election. It frequently happens that a first bribe is not sufficient, some of the voters require "tinning" about three times. When the Liberals talked about bribing, one member of the committee, who was religious, used to walk out of the room. On Saturday several voters deposed to having sold their votes for sums varying from 10*l.* to 20*l.* The proceedings here on Saturday brought forth no new features in the bribery "trade." Several voters deposed to having sold their votes at sums varying from 10*l.* to 20*l.* The most interesting evidence on Monday was that of a Mr. Cornelius Satterthwaite, whose electioneering name, as transpired in the course of the evidence, was "Jones." As is common with electioneering agents, the witness "had no idea of bribery when he came." If he had thought so, should have declined to take any part in the election. He did not object, nevertheless, to something very much like it. Here is an extract from the evidence:—

I thought if it were a close contest I should be able, by a little strategy with which I was acquainted, to make a difference of about forty voters. Subsequently I discovered that bribery was being practised by the Conservatives at Gorleston and elsewhere, and I suggested the ticket system. There was otherwise no check as to the way the money went on our side. Initials were put on each ticket. A stood for 5*l.*, B for 10*l.*, C for 15*l.*, D for 20*l.* The tickets were in the handwriting of four or five persons. Downing's was one. I don't know the names of the persons who handed in the tickets. To guard against forgery I put a little private mark upon each ticket. I forget exactly what it was now. I think it was a little O, or something of that sort. Each ticket had also on it the number of the voter on the register. I had a register, and as I paid away money, I put against each name A, B, C, or D, as the case might be, in order that the voter bribed should not come a second time. I had a ticket or a list of the names of everyone who wanted money. If a man came to me with a ticket, which might have been sold to him or picked up, I should certainly have paid him, but the voters stuck to the tickets too well to sell them. (Laughter.) They knew their value. Downing, Edwards (the tailor), and Neaves, were three of five "captains" who took part in the bribery; the handwriting of these three was on the tickets. Downing told me he had always before been on the Conservative side, but in 1860, when there was a petition, they "sent him out of the road"—to Paris, I think—and then afterwards would not pay his expenses. Downing told me that the ticket system would not do in Yarmouth—(laughter)—but I informed him that it would be a check against persons receiving money twice. Mr. C. W. Moore went with me to Cattermole's, as he said he wanted to learn my system. (Laughter.) He wished to be behind a screen in order to see the persons to whom I gave money. Many were individuals in a respectable position of life, who ought to have been above taking money, and I gave them each a little sermon on the sin of bribery. (Laughter.) I told them they ought to be above it. (Laughter.)

The witness defined the political meaning of the term "captains."

No arrangement was made by me as to the payment the captains were to receive for their services. "Captains" are supposed to be canvassers as well. They are assumed not to want money for their votes. I gave no money to the captains except through lists or tickets. I did not wish to give any money to the captains, but they would have it. Some of them got 100*l.* or 200*l.* each. The captains said the voters objected to receiving tickets or money from a stranger. I think the captains did not wish to have a check upon them. There were some voters occupying a good position in the town who received money, and they were more difficult to deal with than some of the others. (A laugh.)

Witness then produced a list of those whom he had bribed, which "he was sorry to say was a very long one." The price per head ranged from 15*l.* to 20*l.* The Commissioners met again yesterday. After Mr. Satterthwaite had finished his long list of names of people to whom he had given bribes, several of the persons whom he had mentioned were called upon to give evidence. They deposed to receiving sums varying from 10*l.* to 20*l.* and might all be classed as poor persons, after the style of one of them who thought himself a poor man, although he was owner of a fishing smack.

TOTNES.—The principal witness here on Saturday was Mr. Robert Harris, the Conservative registration agent. From his evidence it would seem that a certain religious body have allowed themselves to become disgraced by sharing in the profits of the general corruption. We quote from the evidence:—"George Bennett did not vote till late in the day. He was stronger after the money had been given to the Independent Chapel. They are the most uncharitable men—very rabid, as all Radicals are." We sincerely hope, for the sake of the credit of the body referred to above, that the statement is untrue, or that the "bribe was received unwittingly." The evidence on Wednesday was comparatively uninteresting, consisting for the most part of replies to some of Mr. Harris's statements. Mr. Robert Harris's examination was continued on Thursday, but his evidence was not of a striking character. The same witness was examined on Friday. In the course of his examination he said, "I think Mills spent on the election 20,000*l.*, and Pender 15,000*l.*, that is the current report; and Dunn 2,000*l.* or 3,000*l.*" The following letter, amongst others, was put in and read; it will enlighten the uninitiated as to the mode in which candidates are kindly supplied to constituencies:—

(Private and confidential.)

6, Victoria street, Westminster Abbey, S.W.,
June 20, 1865.

My dear Sir,—I am happy to tell you that we have got Lord Cranstoun's full support, and he will use every influence he has got in the contest for Totnes. The only difficulty is finding a man with plenty of money to carry the seat. This, however, I trust to be able to do, and as soon as we find him you shall know. I will get Mr. Potter to influence the persons you name.

I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,
M. STOPFORTH.

Robert Harris, Esq., Totnes.

At Saturday's sitting the principal witness examined was an agent of the Conservative party, named Evans. He spent altogether about 1,500*l.* amongst voters. In some instances he dealt more with the wives than with the actual electors. He had some difficulty with a voter named Foote, for his wife, to whom he offered 60*l.*, would not hear of anything less than 150*l.* At last they agreed, and the man being disguised was carried to a public-house, where he was "caged," and his wife sent home with 150*l.* in her apron. The inquiry was continued on Monday, but the evidence was of an ordinary character. Yesterday, the Commissioners examined Colonel Dawkins, who said that he wished to get into Parliament that he might expose Lord Hartington's conduct with regard to his (Colonel Dawkins's) case. When he first went down to Totnes he had only a few pounds with him; but he arranged that money should be had. Altogether he spent between 4,000*l.* and 5,000*l.* As he went about canvassing he found that the voters had considerable difficulty in making up their minds. He had the impression that they were waiting to see what the other side would offer. Other witnesses were examined, and the proceedings were again adjourned.

REIGATE.—The witnesses examined on Thursday belonged principally to the artisan class. The following may be taken as a sample of the general tone of their evidence:—

John Comber, cowkeeper to Mr. H. Green, said he voted for Mr. Gower in 1865, and for Mr. Wilkinson in 1863. Mr. Green voted for Mr. Gower in 1863. Mr. Gower in 1865 asked witness to go on his committee. Mr. Green said he was to get all the voters he could. Two of his brothers voted on the same side. He got 2*l.* 10*s.* from Green after the election. After the election of 1863 he received 1*l.* This witness gave the Commissioners a humorous account of having been hunted on a previous election, when he voted at a quarter to four. It was reported that he had received 50*l.* for his vote on this occasion. He said he had gone out for a walk in his fields to get out of the way, but he was "run into" by a Mr. Surgey, who came hands over head over a hedge, caught him, put him into a trap, and got him to the polling-booth just in time. It turned out, however, that he had been offered nothing and had received nothing for his vote, and the Chief Commissioner good-humouredly told the witness he had put the Court upon a "false scent."

Here is a "free and independent elector," taken at random, who will serve as a fair specimen of those of his compatriots who appeared before the Commission on Friday:—

Mr. Vosper, tailor, said he was asked to serve on Mr. Gower's committee, and was told he would receive 2*l.* 2*s.* per week. That was about five weeks before the election. He found canvassing of very little use, because money was flying about on the Monson side. Sent in an account to Mr. Smith after the election. Charged him 10*l.* 10*s.* for canvassing, 10*s.* for the nomination day, and 10*s.* for polling-day. Mr. Smith would not pay him the latter sums, but gave him 10*l.* 10*s.*

The proceedings were rather dull on Saturday, being merely statements made by various witnesses, three having accepted bribes for voting. The general price offered was 5*l.*, but most of the men did not get more than half the amount promised. One witness thought that the candidate who spent most money in Reigate arrived alongside the winning horse. The subjoined gives a notion of the general tone of Monday's evidence. Witness was a carpenter.

By Mr. Serjeant O'Brien: I should have voted for them if they had given me 30*s.* a-week, making 6*l.* in all. I never did no work. (Laughter.) I mean on my own account, for I had a bad foot and could not walk. I should have voted for Mr. Gower if Vosper had not called. I might have applied to the Monson party for more money. They did not discharge me; I discharged them.

Mr. Smith: You are giving your evidence very much like a discharged servant. (Laughter.)

Mr. Allen: You can bring your book if you like.

Witness: I will if I can find it. I am not ashamed of anything. (Laughter.)

Edward Potter examined by Mr. Smith: I voted for Mr. Gower at the last election. I saw Richardson at Taplis's committee-room, and he asked me to have a drop of ale. I said I had rather have a drop of brandy. (Laughter.) I had two glasses, and it did me a deal of good. Mr. Monson was in the room singing a song. He shook hands with me. I told him I wanted to get away, as my wife was not well. He asked me if she could take anything to drink. I said "Yes—a little rum and water." (Laughter.) He then ordered half a pint of rum, and I took it home, and it did my wife a good deal of good." (Continued laughter.) Mr. Monson said, "Now, Potter, my boy, I hope you'll stick true." I said I would. I did not say when he shook hands with me "God bless you—I'll never leave you." I said I would stick "true," and I did so, for I voted for Gower. (Loud laughter.)

LANCASTER.—The inquiry which was commenced here on Monday was continued on Tuesday and Wednesday without any evidence of more than ordinary interest being adduced. On Thursday the first witness called was

Mr. Towers, a grocer, of Lancaster, who said: I was a "captain" for the Liberals at the last general election, and worked the Skerton district. I received altogether from Mr. Welch, for that purpose, a little more than 170*l.* I bribed several voters, with sums varying from 6*l.* to 12*l.* I gave a man named Roberts 10*l.* for obtaining information from the enemy's camp. (Laughter.) The 170*l.* I spent includes public-house bills. There are six public-houses and beerhouses in Skerton, of which we engaged four. I received no remuneration for my services, and I protest against the insinuation of Mr. Maxsted, that the managers of the districts were of such a class that they would not give their services without taking something for them.

Chief Commissioner: People who would undertake this work subject themselves to remark. (Laughter.) Do you know of any act of bribery by the Conservatives?

Witness: I think they would take care not to let me know. The bribery game was not commenced until the night before the election, and it was not until after five o'clock I offered so much as 10*l.* I could not get them for the sum I was instructed to offer.

Mr. Newton: Then you went into the market late? (Laughter.)

Richard Simpson, draper, of Lancaster: We lost two or three votes because the Conservatives offered a higher price. A Conservative, "Jenkins," from Liverpool, "operated" at Cockerham.

There was little in the evidence of Friday to distinguish it in general character from that of the preceding day. The witnesses on Saturday were all captains of districts, to whom the bribing in different parts of the town was entrusted. In some instances these men bought votes of the wives of electors. Prices varied from about 5*l.* to 10*l.*, and some "top price" men got more. The evidence here on Monday was unimportant. On Tuesday the principal witness was Mr. William King, reporter of the *Lancaster Guardian*, who deposed to being a "captain" and having spent 131*l.* on the Liberal side at the last election. Several witnesses were examined, who corroborated his evidence. Among others,

Anthony Clarke, silk-spinner, had 9*l.* 10*s.*, and besides that, he had his house papered, and his wife had a new cap. Six of them got caps.

Surely Mr. Clarke hasn't got six wives? (Laughter.)—Oh, dear, no. Six ladies got caps and decorations, and altogether I spent in that way 1*l.* 16*s.* (Laughter.)

The inquiry was pending when the parcel was despatched.

MR. HENRY VINCENT.—On Friday evening, the 24th ult., the Liverpool friends of this popular lecturer met him in the Assembly Rooms, Great George-street, for the purpose of bidding him farewell on the eve of his departure for America. The Mayor presided, and the Rev. E. Mellor and other gentlemen were present. The Rev. Enoch Mellor moved the following resolution:—"That this meeting cordially welcomes Henry Vincent on his way to the United States, hopes that his voyage and sojourn there may be pleasant and profitable, and that he may be spared to return to his family and friends." Mr. John Patterson seconded the motion, which was adopted. Mr. Vincent, in response, expressed his thanks for the welcome he had received. Referring to his visit to the United States, he said that one great motive of his going to America was to examine for himself into the principles on which national education in that country was conducted. He had always been anxious that the Church of England and the Dissenting communities in this country should have a right to teach their own religious views to those over whom their authority extended; but he wanted to ascertain how the free-school system worked in the New England States, and how it was that Episcopalians, Methodists, and Dissenters there concurred in giving a general and hearty support to these institutions. The Rev. G. T. Birch then moved, "The Liverpool Young Men's Christian Association request Mr. Henry Vincent to convey to kindred associations in America our hearty desire for their welfare, and the assurance of our fraternal affection." A vote of thanks to the Mayor concluded the proceedings. — *Liverpool Albion.*

CHARACTERISTIC.—Sydney Smith being asked what were his family arms, replied that the Smiths never had any arms, and invariably sealed their letters with their thumbs.

Literature.

MISS PARKES'S "VIGNETTES."*

"Vignettes" is the somewhat affected title which Miss Parkes has chosen for a charming volume, containing twelve biographical sketches of remarkable women, of whom she says, with perfect truth, that they are "as various in nationality, creed, "habits of mind, and daily pursuits, as can well be "imagined." In this utter dissimilarity there seems to her to be "a moral," which, however, she "leaves to the intelligent reader." We shall not attempt to determine for any such reader what that moral is; and we need not attribute to the author any other lesson from these lives than that of which she gives the hint in the remark, that, notwithstanding their variousness as to race and circumstance, as to idiosyncrasy and religious faith and feeling, "of every one of them it may truly be said "that they did worthy work in the world."

These sketches were originally written for a periodical which the author was engaged formerly in editing, and some of them are mere reviews of books, while others are "strictly original"—in two instances being compiled from notes furnished by the ladies themselves who are their subjects. All of them are interesting; and most of them deserved, and for a few it might justly have been demanded, to be thus collected and preserved. Miss Parkes, in some of her characteristic writings, has gone almost beyond our power of sympathy and agreement; but in the estimation of female character few have been more appreciative and just, and in the delineation of womanly life none more sensibly straightforward and gracefully effective. We cannot conceive the perusal of this volume by a true-hearted woman, or a delicate-minded man, without strong sympathetic emotion, and the sense of purified sentiment and quickened moral purpose. We might perhaps have admired the work more, and have felt its value to be greater, had it been suffused with what we think a higher feeling than that to which mere sympathy with noble work attains; but it is altogether to be commended, notwithstanding, for its lively and revering regard for differing types of personal excellence, and its just sense of the influence, work, and responsibility of woman in society.

Several of these biographical "vignettes" are taken from foreign books almost unknown to the English public. This is the case with the sketch of Madame Swetchine, a Russian lady, the quiet story of whose simple life is said to have charmed thousands in France, the country of her adoption—a life which teaches a lesson of humility and faithful kindness, all the more touching and instructive "just because she excelled in no special gift." Another is that of Madame Bianca Milesi Mojon, of whom a memoir was written by M. Souvestre; and of whom Miss Parkes says most justly that she presents "a remarkable example of the truth that "the social and domestic sphere of woman is also "wide enough for the exercise of high talents and "the richest endowments of the heart; a field in "which she may sow from youth to age, and reap "the fruits rejoicing." It is only because we propose to ourselves to dwell, by means of extracts, on other characters, that we pass by this very engaging and suggestive sketch, which is the more valuable because M. Souvestre's memoir has been only privately printed, and supplementary materials have been obtained by our author from Madame Mojon's surviving friends. The chapters on Madame Lamartine, and on Miss Hunt, an American lady, who is noticeable as a philanthropic sanitary reformer, are also based on published memoirs; and each has its peculiar interest. We, however, decide to make an extract from the sketch of "La Sœur Rosalie"—otherwise Jeanne Rendu, who spent the years of a long life in works of charity, changed the whole social aspect of the quarter of Paris in which she lived, exerted a singular influence, without pretension or self-consciousness, on persons of every rank, age, and profession, the most famous and the most obscure, and died lamented with tears and prayers by the whole population of the French metropolis. Born just before the terrible years of the first French revolution, she lived on through the many political and social changes that passed over her country till the year 1855; and the people still go tenderly and faithfully to the Cimitière du Mont Parnasse, to pay their tribute of respect at the tomb bearing this inscription—

"A SŒUR ROSALIE,
SES AMIS RECONNAISANTS,
LES RICHES ET LES PAUVRES."

As we cannot sketch her life more briefly than has been done by Miss Parkes, we simply quote a passage which will indicate the extent and character of her influence:—

"We find a chapter of the memoir devoted to 'La Sœur Rosalie's Parlour,' which apartment, small, shabby, and ill-lighted, was the very centre of her activity; an old paper on the wall, stained by damp and gnawed by the mice; a matting on the floor; a few pictures, much more impressive from their subject than their execution; a little clock which was generally stopped; a bookcase with very few books in it; a writing-table piled with accounts and receipts; and round the room two stools and four straw chairs—such was for thirty years the appearance and the furnishing of this room. Add to this that every corner on which anything could be laid—the top of the chimney-piece, the shelves of the bookcase, and the desk—were covered with opened letters, bearing postmarks of all the countries of the world, petitions addressed to all the powers that be, reports, prospectuses, and papers of every imaginable nature,—and we have a notion of La Sœur Rosalie's parlour; and this small room never emptied. A young man, who was acting as her secretary, wished to reckon how many people came into it in a single day. He counted as far as five hundred, and the day was not done. Among the crowd were workmen, and priests high in the Church—the humblest traders and the peers of France. She would usually begin with the poorest—giving to an old man his admission to an asylum, to a widow a school presentation for her child. She provided a good mistress for an apprentice, and put the unemployed workman into a shop, gave her name to one who sought its sanction, and told another where to find instruction or an occupation. She would then parcel out their work to the charitable ladies who helped her, and listen to those who had to tell her of the visits they had made. These audiences were wound up by the despatch of letters and messages, always very many in number, and executed by a crowd of people, anxious to busy themselves on her errands. During these long hours, every minute was consecrated to a good deed, and every word bore some reference to a charitable end; and during fifty years these audiences took place with no other interruption than that caused by illness, without the repulse of any one who sought for aid, and without any of the business being neglected or ill done. Hither came also the greatest men in politics and literature, drawn by curiosity and interest, and sometimes seizing the slightest pretexts for putting themselves in connection with La Sœur Rosalie. The Abbé Emery, to whose care her mother had confided her when first she went to Paris, kept up an intimacy with her until his death. M. de Lammenais, before his secession from the Catholic Church, was much attached to her, and used to associate with her in almsgiving. . . . . Political parties laid aside their arms in her presence, and helped successively in her undertakings; and the Sovereigns of different dynasties alike employed her to distribute their alms. Charles X. put immense sums into her hands, and though the revolution of July greatly diminished her resources, the consort of Louis Philippe constantly asked her advice, and was swayed by her prayers and recommendations. General Cavaignac, in the midst of all the difficulties of his ephemeral power, often came to see her, and thanked her for her influence over the people, in whom the revolution of February, 1848, had excited so many hopes which it had given no means of realising. Many favours did she beg of him, and more than one life did she save of fathers of families led away by the popular excitement, and in her judgment more unhappy than guilty of crime. On the 18th of March, 1854, she was visited by the present Emperor and Empress, and the latter promised that the *asile* about to be founded in connection with the *Maison de Secours* should be given into the care of the sisters of her order. The municipality would otherwise have placed it under a lay superintendent, and as it seemed about to be so placed at the moment of its installation, La Sœur Rosalie wrote to the Empress to remind her of her promise, and the *asile* was opened under the direction of the Sisters of Charity. Shortly before this Imperial visit, she had been decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honour, to the great delight of all the neighbourhood, which considered that it had been individually decorated in her person.

"It will be easily conceived from this account of her various visitors, that her powers were multiplied by every fresh connection. The men of her quarter used to say, 'She has a long arm.' Everybody helped. Public offices, manufactories, the very railways were opened to her *protégés*. The bishops made room for them in their provincial charities; and congregations everywhere received her friends. In 'travelling by land and sea,' in the army, nay, even before the law, these found welcome, kind officers, and friendly advocates. 'One might travel the length and breadth of France with her friendship for a safeguard.'"

We pass by the chapters on Mrs. Winthrop, the wife of the celebrated Governor of the Puritan Commonwealth at Massachusetts Bay, on Miss Cornelia Knight, on Mrs. Delany, and on Miss Bosanquet, the wife of the saintly "Fletcher of Madeley," of whose story the author of this sketch remarks that "for public and for private interest it exceeds to her "mind almost any biography she knows." The few pages on Mrs. Jameson are slight, but graceful and just. We believe Madame Marie Pape-Carpantier is still living—"one of the most distinguished and "respected women" of the brilliant circles of Paris, whose services to education, especially in the training of teachers, have much significance and worth, and whose literary works on educational subjects are regarded as authorities, and have been crowned by the French Academy. Miss Parkes has some interesting particulars concerning this good and wise woman and the work she has accomplished; and appropriately calls the attention of English ladies to the solid and serious character of the career she depicts, as corrective of some commonly received notions about Frenchwomen, or at least as presenting in a Frenchwoman one of the most impressive and attractive examples of intelligence and earnest exertion devoted to the welfare of the masses.

Perhaps, on the whole, the most important sketch, for its fulness of meaning and breadth of practical suggestion, is that of Madame Luce, of Algiers. This lady, in 1845, commenced an effort amongst the Moorish families of her personal acquaintance, for the gathering together of their little girls that they might be taught to read and write French, and to *sew* neatly—"an accomplishment in "which the Moresques are as deficient as they are "in Latin and mathematics." It needed coaxing, presents, and entreaties, to gain her end; and she was obliged to give the "most solemn assurances "that she would not interfere with the religion of "the children." Beginning with four, the number soon ran up to forty; and through many vicissitudes, discouragements, severe trials, and Government interferences, the school has been nobly maintained by her, and has been the source of the most powerful influences exerted by French cultivation on the female character and domestic life of the Moors. Madame Luce, while paying "great attention to the "intellectual education of her pupils, has felt more "anxious about their industrial training, thinking it "of the utmost importance that Moorish women, so "helpless by law and custom, should possess some "means of gaining a respectable livelihood, to say "nothing of their eminent need of neatness and "order at home, and the necessity of making and "mending their own and their husbands' clothes." The following account of Madame Luce's school appeared in an Algerine paper some years ago, and is from the pen of M. Wagnier, "one of the most "remarkable Frenchmen who ever undertook the "difficult career of an Algerine colonist," and who was for a long time physician to Abd-el-Kader, and had the most complete opportunities of becoming acquainted with the private life of the native population. The length of this extract will hardly be regretted by the more thoughtful of our readers, and with this we commend the book to their study, and confidently promise that it shall yield them much enjoyment:—

"We have lately been present at a meeting which created a deep impression on our minds, the reason of which our readers will permit us to relate. Some fifteen years ago chance led us to the abode of Abd-el-Kader. In our new surroundings, our attention was excited by hearing the Arabs naming their chief much more frequently as Abd-el-Kader, son of Zohra, than as Abd-el-Kader, son of Mahi-ed-din. In all the numerous prophecies then current in the country, the great warrior always claimed by his maternal descent. 'Ould Zohra' appeared his simple designation. We sought in vain for the cause of this preference, when the illness of one of Abd-el-Kader's children led us into his domestic circle. There we found a woman, Zella Zohra, surrounded by a peculiar reverence which could not be attributed to her quality of mother of the Sultan, for we found she had enjoyed it even before the birth of her son. At last we discovered the reason. This woman was learned, this woman read the holy books, the Mohammedan Scriptures, and she was the only woman in all the country who could do so! In this lay quite a revelation. The son of Zohra was in great part the work of his mother, and in the exercise of that sovereignty which had devolved upon him, Abd-el-Kader listened willingly to the counsels of the woman who had doubly made him a man. The part played by this woman in the destinies of Algeria on account of her learning, led us to inquire concerning all the women who within the memory of man were known to the natives as having possessed 'knowledge of the writings,' according to the phrase of the Arabs. Our search only discovered in a quarter of a century five learned women in a population of three million souls.

"When we afterwards saw five children, of whom two were marvellously gifted, perform on a simple stage a little dramatic piece by Berquin—*La Petite Glaneuse*—when we had heard the two pupils, lately returned from Amboise, whither they had been sent to act as interpreters in the family of Abd-el-Kader, recount in a charming poetical dialogue the impressions of their journey and the joy of their return—when, above all, we heard young Mussulman girls singing their gratitude to their benefactors—then we could no longer doubt that success at length crowned the work of regeneration undertaken eight years ago by Madame Luce. An immense progress had been achieved in our midst—a progress of which it is impossible now to calculate the consequences, which, however, will also be immense, if nothing rises to hinder the impulsion communicated."

* *Vignettes: Twelve Biographical Sketches.* By BESSIE RAYNER PARKES. London: Alexander Strahan.

"SERMONS:—WOODWARD."*

There is no attempt about this volume to take us by guile. It is simply inscribed on the outside, "Sermons "—Woodward." It comes before the public for what it is—a volume of sermons, called by the right name. We feel this is better than the adoption of any of those fancy and but partially true titles such as of late we have often been favoured with. Titles that entirely disguise the character of a book seem to be a confession of weakness on the part of the publishing preacher; they are at any rate a yielding to the supposed prejudice against sermons, and that prejudice they tend to deepen and to propagate.

The candour of the title of the volume before is an appropriate index to the faithfulness of the contents. The whole volume is the simple and often very powerful utterance of a man far too much in earnest to be otherwise than deeply sincere. That such sermons have reached a fifth edition is a gratifying sign. They are worth many editions, and every one may read them with profit, whether he assent to the high evangelical views they enforce, or whether he finds his spiritual affinity in quite a different tone of Christian thought. For they are not controversial, and they breathe a spirit of such wide charity, and speak with such a genuine

* *Sermons by the Rev. Henry Woodward, A.M., formerly of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, Rector of Fethard, in the diocese of Cashel.* Fifth Edition. Macmillan and Co., London and Cambridge. 1866.

freshness, that criticism is disarmed. The author has been a close student of two things without the study of which we venture to say no man can be a useful preacher—the Word of God and the human heart. Many of his analyses are extremely penetrating. His hearers must have winced under the skilful but never harsh unfoldings of the deceitfulness of the heart, and we cannot doubt that truth so plainly taught must have taken lasting hold of the life. Many of the discourses were preached on charitable occasions, but in no instance are those "without God in the world" suffered to depart unappealed to in the language of earnest expostulation. These remarks will suffice to indicate the character of the volume and our appreciation of it. We give our readers one or two extracts, and commend the sermons to their perusal. The first, on mere nominal Christianity, is from a sermon on the words, "If ye were blind, ye should have no sin: but now ye "say, we see; therefore your sin remaineth." We quote it as having a painfully wide application.

"Infidelity can bring its charges too against lukewarm, nominal Christianity. The celebrated Lord Rochester, after his conversion, declared that the lives and conversation of professors, and *still most* of dignified professors, had, of all arguments, been the strongest with him against the truth of revelation. But, in fact, what Lord Rochester condemned was not Christianity; it was but a poor pretender to the name, a paltry counterfeit of the thing. What he beheld around him was that mixture of high profession and of hollow practice; that substitution of form and ceremony for the inward and undivided homage of the soul; that which has been in all ages the scandal of the visible church, the laughing-stock of the infidel, and the pain and grief of all God's children. Such was the abomination of desolation which he said, and which he was told, was Christianity. No wonder, then, that he ridiculed its pretensions, and rejected its authority with indignant scorn."

The following is the close of the second of three sermons from the words—"But all their works they do "for to be seen of men." It gives us the author's high notion of pastoral duties. Our ministerial readers may ponder it:—

"I feel that I am but dealing out general principles, and that the cases of individuals may differ in such an endless variety of particulars, that I may leave them as much at sea as ever. Into these minute details, discourses from the pulpit cannot enter. Am I then placed amongst you in the character of your minister, with all the fearful responsibilities which attach to that charge, merely that I may officiate in public? Or do I wear this gown merely that I may have a legal right to collect the tithes, and once a week deliver a formal harangue, and as the reward of my pains hear that some of you say, 'Indeed, he seems very much in earnest'; as if I were talking about anything rather than your souls; that bar of judgment where I am to meet you; that heaven and hell in one of which each of you must shortly be. No. I feel that I have far more important duties to perform, when any of you desire to afford me the opportunity. I am ready then to enter into the full discussion of every principle I lay down here, in private conversation with everyone of you. I am ready to see at my own house, or to go to the house of any individual in this congregation, that we may examine the Scriptures together, to see whether these things be so, to take sweet counsel together, to enter into the peculiarities of every case, not presuming to impose my judgment as a law to any, but ready to devote my time, my anxieties, my thoughts and prayers, to help you forward in the path to heaven. This offer I make to everyone that hears me, down from the highest to the lowest in this parish and congregation. And now I have done; and may the Lord dismiss you from this attendance with peace and heavenly benediction!"

*LANDSBOROUGH'S CARPENTARIA.**

When the prolonged absence of Burke's and Wills' exploring party had caused great uneasiness, the Royal Society of Melbourne organised four expeditions in the hope of recovering traces of the missing travellers. Mr. W. Landsborough was appointed over one of these. His instructions were to sail to the Albert River, in the Gulf of Carpentaria, and from thence to make his way to Central Mount Stuart. This journey was not accomplished, a want of water beating back the party after they had endured great hardships. Re-starting from the Albert River they travelled in almost a direct line south to Melbourne. This second journey was, happily, accomplished in safety. Mr. Landsborough kept a log of both tours, and the result is a very readable little work, edited by Mr. Laurie. The author himself has been appointed governor over the Gulf district. His book has not been written for the sake of any startling adventures it contains, for the party met with but few incidents of a striking kind; its object is to describe the country forming the southern shore of the Gulf of Carpentaria, and the large district watered by the Flinders, the Thompson, and the Darling Rivers and their tributaries. The narrative is divided into four parts. First, the voyage from Brisbane to the gulf, in the course of which the vessel got wrecked, with great loss and inconvenience to the expedition. Second, the expedition to Central Mount Stuart, in the course of which the party were much disappointed by the discovery that considerable streams which they had hoped would lead them far into the country were local springs available for a comparatively short distance. Drought at length compelled the party to return, though they had passed through vast tracts of luxuriant country, capable of maintaining hosts of settlers. The third division of the book gives the history of the expedition overland to Melbourne. The authorities under whom Mr. Landsborough acted do not appear to have treated him well, and he makes a very heavy complaint. He, however, in spite of all drawbacks, reached Melbourne in safety, though nothing was heard of the ill-fated Burke. Occasionally the explorers came to blows with the natives, and once in particular a skirmish occurred in which a black lost his life. But, generally speaking, the aborigines were friendly, and sometimes very serviceable. Their visits were in one respect, at least, angelic, they were few and far between. The country is waiting there, and loudly calling to be occupied. It should be mentioned, to the credit of the natives, that Mr. Landsborough had two of them, and afterwards a third, as his attendants—Jemmy, Jacky, and Fisherman. He says, "During the whole journey, Jemmy "and Fisherman never flinched from the performance "of their duties; they proved, on all occasions, not "only skilful and energetic, but willing and cheerful "assistants." The fourth part of the book consists of a valuable note on the "Pastoral Capacities of North "Australia," and an Appendix by Dr. Miller on "North Australian Flora." The climate of the country is not too hot for the growth of wool. Though the region round the Gulf of Carpentaria is tropical, southerly winds bring cold, and the temperature is thus much lower than would be supposed. Everything appears to favour the settlement of colonists—in fact, several large districts are already taken up. The best mode for a squatter to locate his shepherds' huts appears to be disputed. Our author says—"That method con-"sists in pitching the huts *not* on the margin of a river, "but three miles *inland*: for, as sheep do not require "to be watered daily, and as they can easily travel six "miles per day, they can be taken, say on Monday from "the huts to the river and back; and on the Tuesday "from the huts three miles inland and home again. In "accordance with this plan, it must be observed that, "instead of three, *six* miles of country can be utilised. "Of course the same principle is applicable to the other "side of the river. But what I wish to point out is, "the remarkable advantage of an ana-branch" (an "ana-branch" is simply a loop stream) "running "generally parallel, say twelve miles, to the main "stream. A second row of shepherds' huts can then be "located, as above, three miles from the branch, and a "third row on the other side of it."

We commend the book to all who are thinking of settling in Australia, whose precise destination is yet undetermined.

* *Landsborough's Exploration of Australia from Carpentaria to Melbourne.* Edited by JAMES STUART LAURIE. London: Thomas Murby, 34, Bouverie-street; and Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.

LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART.

The *Athenæum* informs us that Dr. Russell, the well-known correspondent of the *Times*, enters the ranks of novelists with a work entitled "Dr. Brady."

The Pope, it is announced, has directed the production, at his own expense, of a *fac simile* of the famous Greek Bible of the Vatican.

Professor Masson, the editor of *Macmillan's Magazine*, lately announced that, on data which he could rely on, he had calculated that there were no fewer than 200,000 writers of verse in the kingdom.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM.—A notice was put up at the British Museum, with the signature of Mr. Winter Jones, the principal librarian, that the institution will be closed from the 1st to the 8th of September, inclusive, during which period no visitors will be admitted. Between those days it is the custom to have the place entirely renovated.

We understand that Mr. Richmond, R.A., has undertaken to restore the very interesting portrait of Richard II., which formed probably the most ancient well-authenticated likeness at the National Portrait Exhibition, and is the property of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster.—*Athenæum.*

We learn from the *Athenæum* that "the withdrawal from circulation of Mr. Swinburne's 'Poems and Ballads' was entirely the act of Messrs. Moxon and Co." It is said that no sooner had the indecency of the book become known than there was a great demand for it. There seems, however, to be difference of opinion existing as to its ultimate fate. The *Reader* says:—"The *Athenæum* is wrong in stating that the book is withdrawn from circulation. It is only a question of a change of publisher, a private affair with which the public have nothing to do. Indeed, as the *Pall Mall* says, there is much that *cannot* and *ought not* to be suppressed. We trust Mr. Swinburne will soon give his envious detractors who cannot understand him the best rebuff, by producing something free from that too erotic admixture which has laid him open to the sneers of poetasters with not one half of his courage or inspiration."

Mr. George Henry Francis, for many years connected with the London and provincial press, the writer in *Fraser's Magazine* of "The Age of Veneer," and the author of various other papers, died recently at Paris at the age of fifty.

The class song at Harvard University was this year composed by Edward Waldo Emerson, only son of R. W. Emerson, and is said to be a production of merit.

ELECTRIC COMMUNICATION IN THE ROYAL TRAIN. During her Majesty's journey to Balmoral some successful experiments were made with Martin's electric communication between the compartments of the royal carriage and the driver.

The daily papers announce the death of the Rev. John Grote, B.D., Professor of Moral Philosophy at Cambridge University, one of the Senior Fellows of Trinity College, and younger brother of the celebrated historian of Greece. He was elected to the Professorship of Moral Philosophy in 1855, on the resignation of the late Dr. Whewell, and occupied the chair till his death.

The cost has just been paid of securing the Houses of Parliament from danger of fire. In the April of last year Mr. Barry drew attention to the wooden fittings placed beneath the roof (which is itself incombustible) to aid in the ventilation of the House; also to the proximity of the gas-burners to the ribs of the ceiling. The high temperature caused by the method of lighting added to the peril. In August last year Mr. Imray undertook to execute works (substituting metal for wood, or covering the latter with metal, with other arrangements) which should render the roof fire-proof. For this useful work he has just received 1,400*l.* (the time employed by him was four months), and such a sum has seldom been laid out to more useful purpose.—*Athenæum.*

"Les Don Juans de Village," a new drama, in *patois*, by Madame Georges Sand and her son, has been produced at the Théâtre Vaudeville. The story—one of village profligacy—appears to be repulsive; and the play has been found tedious by the public.

Mr. W. W. Skeat is at work on a new edition of "Piers Plowman." He has examined nearly thirty MSS., and considers that there are three distinct types or forms of the poem. He proposes to publish one of each in order (with various readings), beginning with the earliest and shortest. Meanwhile he appeals to all students who have made notes upon any theological, philological, or historical points connected with the poem to assist him.

Court, Official, and Personal News.

It is stated that the Prince Royal of Prussia intends to fix his residence in the city of Hanover; the daughter of England his wife will there find herself in a family home.

It appears that the Queen and royal family, on arrival at Balmoral, had "stolen a march" upon the whole of the people about the Castle, as no one was present to receive her Majesty and suite. The royal party came fully an hour earlier than was calculated upon. The time taken in posting her Majesty from Aboyne to Balmoral was only one hour and thirty-two minutes, which is said to be the shortest time ever taken to do the same journey.

It is stated that King George of Greece is seeking the hand of the Princess Louise, the fourth daughter of the Queen; and it is intimated that at the express desire of her Majesty Mr. Gladstone is to extend his Roman journey to Greece, in order to obtain some information respecting the present state of that kingdom.

Her Majesty has been enjoying quiet drives in the neighbourhood of Balmoral, generally accompanied by Princess Louise and Lady Churchill. The Prince of Wales continues to enjoy good weather for his sports. On Monday, in company with the Duke of Edinburgh, the Prince of Wales went out deerstalking to Glen-Gelder as far as the White Mount. They had a capital day's sport, killing five noble stags, and arrived at Abergeldie between ten and eleven o'clock in the evening. Preparations are being made for the reception of Prince Christian and the Princess Helena at Balmoral, where their Royal Highnesses were expected to arrive yesterday (Friday) afternoon.—*Scotsman.*

A very extensive lodge is soon to be erected at the west end of Loch Muick for the use of her Majesty. The building will be of ashlar work, granite being the stone employed. An excellent site has been chosen for the lodge, from which a magnificent view of the surrounding picturesque scenery will be obtained.—*Dundee Advertiser.*

The Prince of Wales has recently bought the estate of Harewood, twelve miles south-east of Launceston, in Cornwall, for the sum of 26,000*l.* The vendor is Mr. Reginald Trelawny, second son of Sir William Trelawny, who resided there.

Miscellaneous News.

We have reason to believe that Mr. Samuel Smiles, who for the last twelve years has filled the office of secretary to the South-Eastern Railway Company, is about to resign that post, having accepted an important appointment in connection with the National Provident Institution.—*Times.*

Miss Rye has this week sent out from Liverpool by the Government emigration ship Red Jacket, 100 selected young women, the majority of whom are English, a considerable number Irish, and a few Scotch, to Melbourne. They are all girls qualified by physical health and moral character to take positions in domestic life as servants of various ranks when they reach the colonies.

THE REV. H. BEECHER ON THE LATE WAR.—The following is an extract from the discourse of the Rev. Henry W. Beecher, on August 1st, on the European war:—"Look at the nations of Europe to-day. Two thieves went to rob a roost, and succeeded, but afterwards they quarrelled over the fowls they had stolen. And it is very much so with these nations. They quarrelled over their ill-gotten spoils, and have gone to war. And this war in its last stage is, consistently with all the others, a war brought on by their own

passions, and in punishment of their own greed. I sympathise with all three of the contestants. I sympathise with Italy more than either of the others, and as against Austria wholly; I sympathise with Austria more than Prussia; and I sympathise with the Prussian people more than with the Austrian people. It is exceedingly inconvenient to be on three sides at once! but so it is."

WAIF FROM THE SEA.—A correspondent writes from New Pitsligo as follows:—"A bottle containing the following despatch was picked up on Sunday last by one of the gardeners at Slains Castle, near the Ward of Cruden, Aberdeenshire:—'Ship City of New York. Sailed 6th December with a cargo of cotton, bound for Granton. Went out of her course 13th January. Boats all lost. Ship going down. God have mercy on our souls!—GEORGE ADAMS, carpenter.'"—*Scotsman.*

BRIBERY SLANG.—We get some curious information through Election Commissions. The other day we learned that an elector's peas at Reigate are worth 10*l.* a row, and now, from the same source, we obtain something fresh in electioneering nomenclature. Out of 50*l.* which a witness named Francis was entrusted with, he states that he paid for a number of "rooks" and "rabbits." The functions of these were not very clearly described, but in general it was stated that "the rabbits were to work in the burrow, and the rooks to make a noise at the public meetings."

THE REPRESENTATION OF WEXFORD.—It is stated (says the *Pall Mall Gazette* Dublin correspondent) that when Mr. George vacates the representation of the county of Wexford, by his elevation to the bench, a candidate in the Liberal interest will be found ready to contest the county, in the person of the Hon. Captain White, son of Lord Annaly, who lately endeavoured to wrest a seat from the Conservative party in the county of Dublin. The Conservatives of Wexford will give their interest, it is understood, to Mr. Ram, a local proprietor, and a convert to Roman Catholicism, who holds Conservative Catholic opinions.

OPENING OF CANNON-STREET RAILWAY-STATION.—On Saturday last the station and bridge which connect the City with the South-Eastern and Charing-cross Railway were formally opened. The traffic on this line is expected to be immense, as Cannon-street is situated in so convenient and central a position. Trains will run between Cannon-street and Charing-cross at intervals of little more than two minutes all day long. The arched roof of the Cannon-street station is wider in a single span and longer in extent than the roof of any other building in London, and every convenience for travellers is fitted up in the most luxurious style. The hotel, in the modern style, will be a great accession to our street architecture. The first day's experience of the working of the line was not favourable to the management. The line, it is said, was blocked all day, and one could have performed the double journey on foot while the train accomplished the distance one way only. But naturally, the traffic on the day of opening was exceptionally great.

A GUTTER ON FIRE.—Shortly before eleven o'clock on Tuesday morning, 28th ult., considerable excitement was caused among the tradespeople of Ludgate-hill, owing to the following singular occurrence:—"It appears that a lad was carrying a couple of bottles of naphtha and paraffin oil over his shoulders, suspended by a piece of rope, when the ligature became either broken or untied, and the consequence was that the bottles fell to the ground and were smashed, when the oil ran along the gutter from the Dolphin-court entrance on the hill to the bottom. A boy, in order to try whether the liquid was really spirits, imprudently applied a lighted match to it, and in an instant the whole of the south side of Ludgate-hill presented a tremendous blaze, many of the residents imagining at first that one of the great gas-pipes had leaked, and that the vapour was on fire. Conductor Williams, of the Royal Society, rushed out with a number of pails of water, as did several men employed by Messrs. Dean next door, which they poured upon the burning spirits, and thereby succeeded in driving the blazing liquid down the sewer, and prevented any damage being done to the large establishments in the neighbourhood."—*Globe.*

CONGRESS OF WORKING MEN.—A congress of working men, sent as delegates from Great Britain and most of the continental countries, will open in Geneva this morning. This congress has been convened by the Provisional Central Council of the International Working Men's Association, which was originated at a meeting in St. Martin's Hall in September, 1864. The object of the association is to unite working men in all parts of the continent, and by so doing secure better attention to their interests, and greater chances of ameliorating their condition. Several English trades unions have joined the association, and it seems to have been looked upon with favour by the artisans of France—especially Paris—Belgium, and Switzerland. In the last-named country the scheme has been especially popular, and that is the reason why Geneva has been selected as the place of the assembling of the congress. From England Mr. George Odger and others have gone to attend the congress. The general programme of questions to be discussed shows that the members of the congress will have matter sufficient for consideration. It is as follows:—1. Organisation of the association. 2. Combination of effort by means of the association in the different national struggles between capital and labour. 3. Trade unions. 4. Co-operative labour. 5. Direct and indirect taxation. 6. Reduction of the hours of labour. 7. Female and children's labour. 8. Standing armies, their effect upon the interests of the productive classes. 9. The necessity of annihilating the influence of Russia in Europe by re-establishing Poland on a democratic basis. 10. The religious idea, its relation to the social, political, and intellectual development of the people. 11. The institution of a system of international credit. The delegates from London are further instructed to press upon the attention of the congress the expediency of a general inquiry into the condition of the working classes, according to a schedule of queries which the council have drawn up, and of making representations to the Governments of Europe and America in favour of an international penny postage. All the above questions have been discussed by the central council or its committee, and the delegates from London carry with them not only a letter of instructions, but also several papers on some one or other of the questions on the programme which have been contributed by members of the central council who are unable to be present at the congress.

THE REFORM MEETING AT BIRMINGHAM.—The *Indépendance Belge*, after giving an account of the great Reform meeting at Birmingham, says:—"When the Tories and the Opposition Liberals opposed, a few months since, with undoubted eloquence, the very moderate bill of Mr. Gladstone, we said that they would not fail ere long to regret their over-rapid victory. The time for that regret is approaching. According even to Mr. Beales, the head of the League, the people were contented with the measures proposed by Mr. Gladstone; now they want more, they claim universal suffrage, so little in harmony with the traditions of England, and the Mayor of Birmingham and the representatives of that town, far from protesting against this claim, unite with those who urge it; Mr. Bright himself, who not long ago warmly recommended the rejected bill—so much so, indeed, as to be accused of treason by the most advanced supporters of the movement, proves now that that bill, far from justifying the terrors it had created, would barely have added 204,000 working men to the electoral body out of the five or six millions of citizens deprived of political rights. It is in this manner that all blind and unseasonable resistance calls forth more energetic action among a free people. Reform views long slumbered in England because they had their advocates in Parliament and in power. Now that those advocates have been rendered powerless, the movement enters upon a new phase, and if Mr. Beales has but a little of Mr. Cobden's perseverance, and Mr. Bright preserves for this new cause the energy of his earlier years, the agitation in favour of electoral Reform will exert an influence over the political destinies of Great Britain not less radical than the agitation in favour of free trade."

MR. BEALES AND HIS DEPRIVATION OF OFFICE.—The fact which we briefly announced last week that Mr. Beales had been deprived of the office of revising barrister for Middlesex in consequence of the prominent part he has taken in the Reform agitation, is said to be in no way connected with the accession of the Tories to office. The appointment is made every year, and although Mr. Beales has held it for five years with great credit to himself, it is quite competent to the Lord Chief Justice to refuse his reappointment, and accordingly he has done so, giving as his main reason, expressed in a letter to Mr. Beales, that he does "not think it desirable that a gentleman holding what in the view of many persons would be deemed extreme opinions, and occupying a prominent position in the political warfare of the day—whether on the one side or on the other—should be appointed to decide judicially on the claims of persons to vote in the election of members of Parliament." He did not think that Mr. Beales was disqualified by his entertaining or avowing decided opinions from fulfilling justly the duties of his office, but he held that "some consideration was due to the parties whose rights are about to be dealt with; nor," he added, "in my humble judgment, should anyone be appointed to adjudicate on those rights who is certain to prove unacceptable to a considerable portion of those who will have to appear before him. Mr. Beales in his reply said, "I have said I have felt pain, my lord, in receiving your communication, but the pain is not so much on account of the loss, and the other, possibly, serious consequent injury to myself in my profession, or the unjust or malevolent reflections it may bring upon me in some quarters, as on account of the very injurious and dangerous effect it may produce on the public mind, especially in forcing the people to the conviction that no man, particularly no man in such a situation or profession as mine, however upright in the discharge of his functions, can sincerely and warmly advocate what he considers their rights, without the risk of subjecting himself to the very serious personal loss, to the possibility of being made a victim of party misrepresentation and rancour; and that for a man to hold any judicial position it is necessary for him to suppress and stifle his real and honest opinions." The revising barrister's fee is two hundred guineas. A proposition has been made to raise a public subscription to indemnify Mr. Beales against pecuniary loss in consequence of his removal from office.

THE REPRESENTATION OF BRECON.—On Monday week a most crowded meeting took place at the Brecon Town-hall. It was convened by Mr. David Morgan Thomas, the popular Liberal candidate, who was most enthusiastically received. In the course of his remarks he stated that by some misunderstanding on the part of some of the Liberals of Brecon Lord Churchill had been invited down under the impression that there would be no other Liberal candidate in the field. As Lord Churchill had refused to submit the decison as to who should be the candidate to a public meeting, he felt that he should be best serving the true cause of those principles he professed if he prevented delay, urged union, and handed his support to the noble lord to place the Liberal cause in a position of perfect safety. When he could test the opinion of the Liberals without endangering the party, he might again come amongst them. Lord Churchill, who had been invited by Mr. Thomas to be present, then came forward, and passed a high eulogium upon him.

SINGULAR DISCOVERY OF HUMAN REMAINS.—Considerable excitement has just been caused by the discovery, near Elton, and between that place and Farnham, of some curious archæological remains, consisting chiefly of human and other bones, and implements of war, which, from their unusual quantity and strange combination, are likely to test the knowledge of the antiquary, and to open up a wide and interesting field for discussion as to the period to which they belonged, and the reason for their interment in a spot which centuries ago formed part of an extensive forest. The place of sepulture was discovered by some men who were digging for gravel in a field adjoining the turnpike road, belonging to Mr. J. Glendenning, of East Oatley Vale, who, immediately on hearing of the discovery, caused the place to be carefully explored, and the result has been that no less than ten skeletons have been excavated, together with several bones and iron ornaments, the ribs and head of a horse, several arrow-heads of iron and steel, and four swords with cross hilts, one of which is broken. There is also a monile, or horse-necklace, consisting of 120 beads of opalized glass. The whole of the remains were evidently deposited without regard to order, and nothing whatever exists to warrant the supposition that the human bones had at any time been enclosed. It is supposed, with some degree of reason, that they were placed together in a large pit, which must have been about six feet in depth. On being exposed to the air the bones crumbled to dust. Several conjectures are afloat respecting the remains, but in the absence of any authentic records they are generally unsatisfactory. The owner of the field, Mr. Glendenning, has since communicated with Dr. Arthur Fitzgerald, a gentleman in the neighbourhood who is well known for his antiquarian attainments and research, to whose inspection the remains have been submitted, and that gentleman has pronounced them to belong to the 13th century, probably about the reign of Henry III. or his successor. This conclusion renders the discovery most interesting, for although no record exists of any conflict in the neighbourhood which might at once account for the number of skeletons, yet it is a singular coincidence that about this spot the celebrated robber Edwin Gurdan took up his abode, after having been disinherited and outlawed, with other adherents of Simon, Earl of Leicester, for refusing submission to King Henry III. The spot also agrees with the description given of the den of the outlawed knights between the town of Elton and the castle of Farnham, where Gurdan, in 1267, withdrew with his men and ravaged the country, especially preying on the lands of those who adhered to the King. Further excavations are now being carried on, which will probably throw more light upon the extraordinary discovery that has just been made.

Gleanings.

What is that which ties two persons and only touches one?—A wedding ring.

A WARNING NEEDED AT ALL FASHIONABLE ASSEMBLAGES.—Beware of the paint.

NO DOUBT.—A man advertises for competent persons to undertake the sale of a new medicine, and adds "that it will be profitable to the *undertaker*."

"I will never marry a woman who can't carve," said Jones. "Why not?" he was asked. "Because she would not be a help-meat for me."

SCOTCH PHILANTHROPY.—Some tender-hearted people in Edinburgh have recently established a home for cats which may have been abandoned by their owners.

WHAT SHE SHOULD DO.—"Tilly," said a mother to her daughter, who had seen but five summers, "what should you do without your mother?"—"I should put on every day just such a dress as I wanted," was the prompt reply.

The editor of the *New Orleans Times* gives thanks twice in one week for "baskets of delicious figs." One from a "fair lady," whom our sweet-toothed brother thus salutes:—"The figs were sweet, but we can easily imagine something sweeter!"

AN "ESSAY IN CRITICISM," NOT BY MATTHEW ARNOLD.—An American paper gives reasons for not publishing a poetic effusion as follows:—"The rhythm sounds like pumpkins rolling over a barn floor, while some lines appear to have been measured with a yard stick, and others with a ten-foot pole."

The misery of being called upon suddenly to make a speech was once got over by a noted English mathematician who delivered himself in this fashion:—"Gentlemen, a morbid desire of originality prevents me from saying, 'This is the proudest moment of my life,' and it does not occur to me to say anything else.'

SEVERE.—Coleridge was descanting, in the presence of Charles Lamb, upon the repulsive appearance of the oyster. "It isn't handsome, Coleridge," said Lamb: "but it has the advantage of you in one thing."—"What is that?" queried Coleridge, who, as everybody knows, was an exhaustless talker.—"It knows when to shut its mouth," was the reply.

"NOT A FASHIONABLE CUT."—The latest novelty in thieving is reported from Liverpool. During the performance at the Adelphi Theatre on Monday even-

ing a man was detected in the act of stealthily cutting off the coat tails of several of the spectators. The fellow had operated only upon those persons who wore good coats, and a number of tails were found upon him. The thief was a tailor.

A TRAVELLING PRINTER.—Printers beat the Dutch, and everybody else, but their wives. We have one in our office who preached the Gospel, ran a side show to a circus, kept a singing-school, ran away with a man's wife and two children, practised medicine, has been an agent for a concert troupe, and clerk on a steamboat. He has now reformed, and settled down to a legitimate business—that of sticking type. We'll make a man of him yet.—*Exchange.*

AMERICAN ALL OVER.—There is one little matter connected with the Miantonomoh and her trip across the Atlantic which Captain Fox has not thought worthy of mention, and which we learn now for the first time from the United States *Army and Navy Journal*. That famous vessel was towed across the ocean by two powerful wooden ship-rigged steamers, which were dismissed when almost within sight of the European coast. This fact, together with the captain's name, reminds us of the animal that tried to hide its misfortune by persuading others to adopt the fashion.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

AFFECTIONATE.—The wife of a merchant was walking a few days since in the Rue du Faubourg-Saint-Antoine, when a young girl about thirteen threw herself on her neck, exclaiming, "Oh! my dear aunt!" The lady released herself from the embrace, telling the child that she was mistaken. "Ah! " said the girl in a sorrowful tone, looking attentively at the lady, "I see I have made a mistake!" and she went away as if to hide her confusion. Not long after the lady missed her purse, and all at once the idea struck her that the child might have taken it. She accordingly returned, and after considerable search, discovered the child in a wine-shop, with her father and mother. They were all arrested, and the purse was found on the mother.

ASSOCIATION OF IDEAS.—An amusing error of a careless compositor appears in the columns of a leading evening paper published in Paris, which has excited no small amount of merriment at the expense of a man of great talent. The following paragraphs, intended to be printed separately, were by some blunder so arranged that they read consecutively :—"Dr. —— has been appointed head physician to the Hôpital de la Charité.—Orders have been issued by the authorities for the immediate extension of the cemetery of Mont Parnasse; the works are being executed with t he utmost despatch."—*Lancet.*

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.—The correspondent of the *Queen* writes :—"The new winter bonnets resemble miniature cabriolets; they have large crowns and long curtains, and are altogether ungraceful and ugly. If the form be accepted the head will be completely buried, and truly it will be passing from one extreme to the other. Excessively plain women will profit by this sudden change, but those who have the smallest pretensions to beauty will lose by it. But this novelty is only an attempt on the milliners' part to introduce something more elaborate and difficult to fabricate than the present head-dress. There is nothing reliable to be said on the winter bonnet question yet."

A CHEERFUL SORT OF PARTY.—The following advertisement appeared in the *Times* on Friday :—"A little lady, forced by temporary pecuniary troubles to leave home, seeks one as companion. Speaks French, is a superior vocalist, can ride, row, and keep a house cheerful. Could act as an amanuensis. If for a young lady, could finish her in music, read French, Italian, &c., with her." We do not print the little lady's address—it would be useless now. Scores of those solitary old gentlewomen who long for a "companion" have by this time responded to the overtures of a treasure who cannot only speak French and sing prettily, and keep a house cheerful, but ride and row. —*Pall Mall Gazette.*

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

LITTLE.—August 29, at Carmarthen, the wife of the Rev. Edward Z Little, of a daughter.

DAVIS.—August 31, at King-bridge, South Devon, the wife of the Rev. J. Upton Davis, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

SCOTT—TEICHMULLER.—August 18, at the bride's late residence, Berlin, by the Rev. Dr. Buchsel, Spencer Scott, of Paris, to Alwine Teichmuller, youngest daughter of the late Mr Anton Teichmuller, of Dardesh-im, Prussia.

PORTWAY—WEBB.—August 28, at Combs, Suffolk, by the Rev. J. Reeve, George Robert Portway, of Leeds, elder son of George Portway, Esq., of Lightcliffe, Yorkshire, to Anne, second daughter of Lankester Webb, Esq., of Combs, near Stowmarket. No cards.

FORRESTER—MAYN.—August 30, at the Congregational chapel, Burton Overy, by the Rev. J. Allanson Picton, M.A., Mr. Samuel Rowley Forrester, of Middlesborough, late of the Kenwards, Copthorne, Sussex, to Mary Ann, second daughter of Mr. William Mayn, Burton Overy.

DEATHS.

GLAZIER.—August 29, from diphtheria, Ada Marian, the dearly beloved and eldest child of John T. and Emma Glazier, of 193, Tottenham-court-road, aged four years and eight months.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—A Word of Promise.—All sufferers from sores, ulcers, scorbutic affections, and skin diseases may confidently commence the treatment of their several infirmities with these healing and cleansing remedies. Under Holloway's well-tried medicaments the worst cases will soon assume a more kindly aspect; and in the progress of the cure the afflicted will neither be embarrassed by difficulties nor disheartened by failures. A little perseverance and moderate attention to the "directions for use" enveloping each packet of Ointment and Pills will enable every invalid to cure himself, and to conduct his complaint to a successful issue, and he may feel assured that by following this simple, but searching treatment, his skin will be made sound, severe suffering spared, and health restored.—[ADVT.]

Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

City, Tuesday Evening.

The unsettled state of the weather at the harvest season, and the holiday-making, have given a slight check to the buoyancy of stocks and shares, but the market is intrinsically firm.

The rate of discount at the Bank of England was again reduced last week to 6 per cent. It is somewhat confidently expected that a further reduction will be made to 5½ or 5 per cent. on Thursday next.

Consols for money or the 6th inst. were 89⅛, ¼, and 89¼, ⅜; for the 9th October they were 89⅛, ⅝, and 89⅝, ¾.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's *Gazette.*)

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending Wednesday, Aug. 29.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued	£29,732,115	Government Debt	£11,015,100
		Other Securities ..	3,984,900
		Gold Coin & Bullion	14,732,115
	£29,732,115		£29,732,115

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital	£14,553,000	Government Securities (inc. dead weight annuity)	£10,711,723
Rest	3,815,693	Other Securities ..	23,987,484
Public Deposits....	4,137,048	Notes	5,834,605
Other Deposits	18,473,050	Gold & Silver Coin	1,099,905
Seven Day and other Bills	603,926		
	£41,582,717		£41,582,717

Aug. 30, 1866. W. MILLER, Chief Cashier.

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, Sept. 3.

There was a small supply of English wheat to this morning's market, which was held at rather higher rates than could have been obtained on this day week. This checked business, but factors were firm, and there had been few sales made up to a late hour. The same state of trade as regards foreign. Grinding barley dearer. Other descriptions firm. Beans 1s. to 2s. cheaper. Peas unaltered. The arrivals of oats for the week are moderate as compared with those of the preceding. This has enabled the trade to make a stand, and the sales of to-day show an advance of fully 6d. on the prices of Monday last, at which improvement there has been a fair sale.

CURRENT PRICES.

	Per Qr. s.	s.
WHEAT—		
Essex and Kent, red, old	53	to 56
Ditto new	42	50
White, old	55	61
,, new	44	55
Foreign red	48	52
,, white ..	52	62
BARLEY—		
English malting ..	31	36
Chevalier	38	42
Distilling	27	31
Foreign	20	27
MALT—		
Pale	54	67
Chevalier	64	68
Brown	48	53
BEANS—		
Ticks	42	44
Harrow	44	47
Small	47	51
Egyptian	37	41

	Per Qr. s.	s.
PEAS—		
Grey	33	to 35
Maple	35	38
White	37	40
Boilers	38	40
Foreign, white ..	38	40
RYE	26	28
OATS—		
English feed	21	26
,, potatoe ..	26	31
Scotch feed	23	27
,, potatoe ..	26	31
Irish black	20	25
,, white	21	26
Foreign feed	21	25
FLOUR—		
Town made	47	50
Country Marks ..	36	39
Norfolk & Suffolk	34	36

BREAD.—LONDON, Monday, Sept. 3.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 8d. to 8½d.; household ditto, 6½d. to 7½d.

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET.

MONDAY, Sept. 3.—The total imports of foreign stock into London last week amounted to 16,854 head. In the corresponding week in 1865 we received 26,208; in 1864, 20,533; in 1863, 19,331; in 1862, 11,698; in 1861, 12,067; in 1860, 13,595; and in 1859, 13,269 head. The supply of foreign stock on sale here to-day was rather extensive, but, for the most part, in middling condition. On the whole, the trade ruled steady, at very full prices. The arrivals of beasts fresh up from our own grazing districts were only moderate. Those from Ireland and Scotland were very limited. Prime beasts sold freely, at an advance in the quotations compared with Monday last of 2d. per 8lbs. Otherwise, the beef trade was inactive, at late rates. The top quotation was 5s. 8d. per 8lbs. The general quality of the stock was by no means prime. The arrivals from Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire, were about 1,100 Shorthorns, &c.; from other parts of England, 490 various breeds; from Scotland, 6 Scots and crosses; and, from Ireland, 35 oxen and heifers. The show of sheep was very moderate, and most breeds came to hand in middling condition. All breeds were in good request, at an improvement in value of quite 2d. per 8lbs. A few very superior Downs realised 6s. 6d., but the general top figure was 6s. 4d. per 8lbs. We were but moderately supplied with calves, which moved off freely, at 2d. per 8lbs. more money. The highest quotation was 5s. 4d. per 8lbs. The pork trade was 5s. 4d. per 8lbs. The pork trade was heavy, on former terms. The lamb season is now over.

Per 8lbs. to sink the Offal.

	s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.
Inf. coarse beasts.	3	8	to	4	0	Prime Southdown	6	0	to	6	4
Second quality	4	2		4	10	Lambs	0	0		0	0
Prime large oxen.	5	0		5	4	Lge. coarse calves	4	4		4	10
Prime Scots, &c..	5	6		5	8	Prime small ..	5	0		5	4
Coarse inf. sheep.	4	0		4	4	Large hogs ..	4	0		4	6
Second quality	4	6		5	2	Neat sm. porkers.	4	8		5	0
Pr. coarse woolled	5	4		5	10						

Quarter-old store pigs, 30s. to 33s. each. Suckling Calves, 20s. to 33s.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, Sept. 3.

The supplies of meat on sale at these markets, to-day, are only moderate. The trade is firm, and prices have an upward tendency.

Per 8lbs. by the carcase.

	s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.
Inferior beef . .	3	6	to	4	2	Small pork . .	4	8	to	5	0
Middling ditto .	4	4		4	6	Inf. mutton . .	3	8		4	4
Prime large do. .	4	8		4	10	Middling ditto .	4	6		5	4
Do. small do . .	4	10		5	0	Prime ditto . .	5	6		5	8
Large pork. . .	4	0		4	6	Veal	4	8		5	0

COVENT GARDEN MARKET.—LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 1.

Pears still continue to be imported from France. The greater part of the plum crop may now be said to have been submitted for sale; greengages especially are getting scarce. Peaches have been plentiful, but with a few exceptions they have not fetched high prices, the quality on the whole being rather below than above average. Home-grown pine-apples and hot-house grapes are still plentiful. Vegetables generally are sufficient for the demand. Flowers chiefly consist of orchids, asters, calceolarias, pelargoniums, fuchsias, balsams, cockscombs, stocks, mignonette, and roses.

PROVISIONS, Monday, Sept. 3.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 3,040 firkins butter and 2,214 bales bacon, and from foreign ports 2,044 casks, &c., butter, and 2,367 bales bacon. We have had another slow week in Irish butter, and the business done was very moderate. Foreign is rather lower for some descriptions. Prime Irish bacon keeps steady, light weights, but heavy descriptions are 2s. lower. Hamburg also declined 2s. per cwt.

POTATOES.—BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, Sept. 3.—The supplies of home grown potatoes on sale are a fair average. Generally speaking, the trade is steady, at our quotations :—Regents, 70s. to 110s.; Rocks, 58s. to 70s. per ton.

BOROUGH HOP MARKET, Monday, Sept. 3.—Our trade is quiet, and as the new crop is now so nearly due, it can scarcely be expected that merchants will burthen themselves with more stock than they actually require to fulfil positive orders: prices continue very firm, and samples of good quality are the only ones inquired for. Abut 200 pockets of the new crop have already reached our market, the quality of which is exceedingly good for first pickings, and a few sales have been effected at £7 7s. and £10 10s. per cwt. Accounts from the plantations are on the whole more satisfactory; the fine warm weather has improved the crop generally, and both burr and hop have progressed better than was anticipated a few weeks since. There is still a great deal of vermin in some of the grounds, and taking all accounts into consideration, we gather that the crop will be a partial one; but it promises to be of fair quality, and we believe the growers will have no cause for complaint on the score of price. New York advices to the 21st inst. report the market as quiet. Accounts from the various hop sections are unfavourable, blight being still on increase, and the weather of the next two or three weeks is looked forward to with much anxiety. Account from Bavaria and Bohemia estimate the coming crop at about three-fifths of last year. Belgium shows three quarters of an average, while the crop in the north of France promises to be only about one tenth of an average yield. Baden, Wirtemberg, Alsace, and Brunswick will grow nearly a full crop. Mid and East Kents, 105s., 140s., 180s.; Weald of Kent, 100s., 120s., 140s.; Farnham and Country, 100s., 125s., 160s.; Sussex, 90s., 110s. 140s.; Yearlings, 95s., 110s., 130s.; Bavarians, 130s., 147s., 170s.; Belgians 100s., 112s., 125s. The imports of foreign hops into London last week consisted of 43 bales from Boulogne.

WOOL, Monday, Sept. 3.—Since our last report, there is a much firmer feeling in this market, caused by the further reduction in the Bank rate for money, and prices have advanced fully ½d. per lb. The quantity of wool on sale is only moderate; but the demand for export is heavy.

SEED, Monday, Sept. 3.—The continuance of unsettled weather being unfavourable for the growing crop, renewal of demand for the Continent causes red cloverseed to be held with increased firmness, at full prices. New English trefoil is unaltered in value. New winter tares were in small demand, at rather lower rates.

OIL, Monday, Sept. 3.—Linseed oil is somewhat quieter, at 40s. 6d. to 41s. per cwt. on the spot. Rape and most other oils are steady, at late rates. Spirits of turpentine 40s. per cwt. on the spot.

TALLOW.—LONDON, Monday, Sept. 3.—The tallow trade is steady to-day, at fully late rates. New P.Y.C. is quoted at 46s. and old 45s. 3d., per cwt. on the spot. Town tallow 44s. 6d. net cash. Rough fat 2s. 3½d. per 8lbs.

COALS, MONDAY, Sept. 3.—An advance of 1s. on all coals sold to-day. Hetton's, 22s.; Original Hartlepool, 21s.; East Hartlepool, 21s. 9d.; Hartlepool, 21s. 3d.; Eden, 20s. 9d.; Hetton Lyons, 20s. 6d.; Lyon Main, 15s. 6d.; Turnstall, 20s. 6d.; Stewarts, 21s. 6d.; Hugh Hall, 21s.; Norton Anthracite, 23s. 6d. Fresh ships, 39; left from last day, 1; total, 40. Ships at sea, 15.

Advertisements.

PEACHEY'S
PIANOFORTES FOR HIRE
FOR ANY PERIOD.
CARRIAGE FREE.
OR FOR THREE YEARS' PURCHASE, HIRE ALLOWED.
PEACHEY,
CITY OF LONDON PIANOFORTE MANUFACTORY AND EXTENSIVE SHOW-ROOMS,
72 & 73, BISHOPSGATE-STREET WITHIN, E.C.
An extensive assortment of PIANOFORTES, WARRANTED, New and Second-hand, of Every Description and Price.
HARMONIUMS FOR SALE OR HIRE.
, New Grand Pianofortes for HIRE, for Concerts, Lectures, &c.

WIND in the STOMACH, or FLATULENCE, for which carbonate of soda is so often taken, is caused by imperfect digestion. A radical cure may be effected by the occasional use of PARR'S LIFE PILLS. May be had of any Chemist.

HOLYLAND'S, 150, Strand, two doors west of Somerset House.—RALPH and SON invite the attention of gentlemen accustomed to wear superior articles of dress to their fashionable articles for the season. SHOOTING and LOUNGE SUITS. Novelties in Trousers and Waistcoats. Holyland's renowned Beaufort Coats, at moderate cash charges. Liveries with economy.—No. 150, Strand.

STARCH MANUFACTURERS
TO H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.
GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH.
Used in the Royal Laundry
AND AWARDED THE PRIZE MEDAL, 1862.

THE CHURCH AND STATE QUESTION.

The three following Tracts, belonging to the series of Essays on the Connection between the Church and the State, are now ready:—

I. By RALPH WARDLAW, D.D.,

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENTS of CHRISTIANITY TRIED by their only AUTHORITATIVE TEST, the WORD of GOD. Price Fourpence.

II. By Rev. J. H. HINTON, M.A.,

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENTS of RELIGION IMPEACH the INTRINSIC POWER of the GOSPEL. Price Twopence.

III. By JOHN BROWN, D.D., of Edinburgh,

THE LAW of CHRIST with RESPECT to CIVIL OBEDIENCE. Price 9d.

These will be succeeded at short intervals by "The Duty of the Magistrate in Respect to Religion," by J. PYE SMITH, D.D.; "Dissent not Schism," by Rev. T. BINNEY; "The Law of Christ for Maintaining His Church," by DAVID YOUNG, D.D.; and Selections from the Works of EDWARD MIALL, Esq; Hon. and Rev. BAPTIST W. NOEL; Rev. JOHN ELY, and others.

The whole series, which will be published at short intervals, will consist of Ten or Twelve Tracts, crown 8vo, and can be forwarded free by post as they are issued from the press, on application to the Publisher. Price (for the series) 3s. 6d., post free (prepaid).

*** Nos. 1, 2, and 3 will be sent by return of post.

London: Society for the Liberation of Religion from State Patronage and Control; and ARTHUR MIALL, 18, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, E.C.

Just published, price 3s. 6d.,

THE SECRET OF LIFE;

Being Eight Sermons preached at Nottingham by SAMUEL COX.

"Worthy of being entertained with that welcome which a genuine book deserves. . . . . For their genuine glow of spirituality, and the candour and sincerity of thought they display, these sermons may safely and warmly be commended to those who are capable of reading with wise discrimination."—*Nonconformist*

"As well worth listening to on the Sunday, for all the high, religious, and moral purposes for which the Christian ministry is instituted, as the *Times* or the *Pall Mall Gazette* is worth reading for other purposes on a week-day."—*Christian Spectator.*

"Full of real excellence . . with a vein of dry humour which is as refreshing as a sea-breeze"—*Christian World.*

"There is a fresh, vigorous, healthy tone about these eight sermons. Bracing as the mountain air, in which they might have been born, they are remarkable for their strong practical common sense.—*General Baptist Magazine.*

"On the whole, we are inclined to say that this volume of sermons is one of the freshest and most suggestive that we have seen for a long time."—*Freeman.*

Arthur Miall, 18, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, E.C.

Lately published, price 5s., gilt cloth,

AN EDITOR OFF THE LINE; or, Wayside Musings and Reminiscences. By EDWARD MIALL.

"These essays are broad and generous in sympathy, vigorous in thought, and chaste in style, and belong to a class sure to have attractions for a large class of readers, who will find occupation both pleasant and profitable for their leisure hours in such quiet and thoughtful musings."—*British Quarterly Review.*

"Wins upon us by its hearty feeling and kindly humour."—*Athenæum.*

BY THE SAME AUTHOR.

THE POLITICS of CHRISTIANITY.

Price 3s. 6d. cloth.

THE BASES of BELIEF. An Examination of Christianity as a Divine Revelation by the Light of Recognised Facts and Principles. Third Edition. Price 3s. 6d. cloth.

Arthur Miall, 18, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, E.C.

Second Edition, price 1s. (pp. 64),

PUSEYISM the SCHOOL of the INFIDELS; or, "Broad Church" the Offspring of "High Church;" with a Few Words to the Evangelicals. By a LAYMAN OF THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH.

"We trust the pamphlet will have a wide circulation, and we can hardly imagine a worthier and more timely service to the truth than might be rendered by bringing this seasonable tractate under the notice of as large a number of the pious Church of England laity as possible."—*Nonconformist.*

"This pamphlet deserves to be widely circulated. . . There is so much in the pamphlet that ought to be said, that ought to have been said by Churchmen long ago, and so much of the warning is needed, that, notwithstanding the serious blemish we have pointed out, (i.e., stigmatising the 'Broad Churchman' as infidels) we thank the writer heartily, and wish him God's blessing."—*Christian Spectator.*

"Whether the reader agrees with the writer or not, he will not deny to him the merit of having well studied his subject."—*Morning Star.*

Arthur Miall, 18, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, E.C.

Price 9d.,

THE IRISH REGIUM DONUM: its History, Character, and Effects. By a SCOTTISH VOLUNTARY

"It is truly refreshing in these days of general defection from the standard of voluntaryism to read such a clear, vigorous, trenchant, and, withal unimpassioned, exposure of the evils of endowments as we have in this pamphlet on the Irish Regium Donum."—*Ardrossan Herald.*

Arthur Miall, 18, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, E.C.

Price 1s. 6d., stiff wrapper; by post, 1s. 8d.,

THE IRISH CHURCH: a Historical and Statistical Review. By HERBERT S. SKEATS.

"His pamphlet abounds in facts which cannot be too widely known."—*Daily News.*

"This pamphlet should be in the hands of every member of Parliament and public man."—*Patriot.*

"It is an impartial and masterly survey of the whole subject, historical and statistical, and should be in the hands of every Reformer."—*Manchester Examiner.*

Arthur Miall, 18, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, E.C.

BY REV. CHRISTOPHER NEVILE,
Late Rector of Wickenby, and Vicar of Thorney.

A LETTER to the RIGHT HON. W. E. GLADSTONE, M.P., on the Present State of the Church Question. Second Edition. Price 6d.

POLITICAL NONCONFORMITY: a Letter to CHARLES ROBERTSON, Esq., of Liverpool. Price 6d.

RELIGION and POLITICS: a Letter to SAMUEL MORLEY, Esq., M.P. Price 3d.

Arthur Miall, 18, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, E.C.

PART I. of Mr. SKEATS'S HISTORY of the FREE CHURCHES of ENGLAND is now ready. The succeeding Parts will be published at intervals of about two months. Subscribers to the Volume whose names have already been received are requested to communicate with the Publisher if they desire to receive the Parts as they are published.

Arthur Miall, 18, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, E.C.

Price Fourpence,

STATE-CHURCHISM: Lectures and Letters on the above subject, by the Rev. J. D. MASSINGHAM, M.A., Incumbent of St. Paul's, Warrington; and the Rev. ENOCH MELLOR, M.A., of Liverpool. Edited by the Rev. ENOCH MELLOR, M.A.

London: Arthur Miall, 18, Bouverie-street, E.C. Huddersfield: G. Whitehead, New-street.

NEW WORK BY THE REV. DR. R. VAUGHAN.

Just published, in crown 8vo, price 7s. 6d. cloth,

THE WAY to REST: Results of a Life-search after Religious Truth. By ROBERT VAUGHAN, D.D., Author of "Revolutions in English History."

"It is impossible to conceive a more able defence of orthodox Evangelical opinions than is contained in this volume. The difficulties that reason has to encounter in the attempt to solve the mysteries of life, and the difficulties that are involved in the rejection of Scripture authority, could not be presented with greater clearness and force."—*Spectator.*

London: Longmans, Green, and Co., Paternoster-row.

THE WIFE'S TRIALS. A Tale. By Emma Jane WORBOISE, Author of "Lottie Lonsdale," "The Lillingstones," "Campion Court," "St. Julian's Wife," "Life of Dr. Arnold," &c. Toned paper, fscp. 8vo, 3s. 6d.

LOTTIE LONSDALE or, The Chain and its Links. Toned paper, fscp. 8vo, 5s.

THE LILLINGSTONES of LILLINGSTONE. Toned paper, fscp. 8vo, 5s.

CAMPION COURT. A Tale of the Days of the Ejectment, Two Hundred Years Ago. Toned paper, fscp. 8vo, 5s.

THE LIFE of DR. ARNOLD. Toned paper, fscp. 8vo, 3s. 6d.

NAOMI: or, The Last Days of Jerusalem. By Mrs. J. B. WEBB. New Edition. With Forty-four Illustrations by GILBERT and BARTLETT. Fscp. 8vo, 7s. 6d.

THE PILLAR of FIRE; or, Israel in Bondage. By the Author of "The Prince of the House of David." Eight Illustrations. Fscp. 8vo, 5s.

THE PRINCE of the HOUSE of DAVID; or, Three Years in the Holy City. By the Rev. J. H. INGRAHAM. With Eight Illustrations. Fscp. 8vo, 3s. 6d.

Virtue Brothers and Co., 26, Ivy-lane, Paternoster-row, London.

Limp cloth, price 1s.,

SYSTEMATIC MEMORY; or, How to Make a Bad Memory Good, and a Good Memory Better. By T. MACLAREN.

London: F. Pitman, 20, Paternoster-row, E.C.

CHEAP RE-ISSUE OF

LECTURES by the REV. HUGH STOWELL BROWN.

VOLS. I. to IV., in paper covers, price 10d. each.
VOLS. I and II., in one vol., cloth, 2s.
VOLS. III. and IV., in one vol, cloth, 2s.
VOLS I. to IV., containing Fifty-two Lectures, in one vol, cloth, price 3s 6d.

"They contain some very startling statements and some powerful appeals to the reason and conscience."—*The Christian World.*

"We are glad to see a re-issue of these admirable addresses."—*Derby Mercury.*

London: F. Pitman, 20, Paternoster-row, E.C.

NEW NOVEL.

Just published, One Vol., cloth, price 10s. 6d.,

LYNTON GRANGE. A Novel. By J. R. S. HARINGTON.

"'Lynton Grange' is an amusing, well-written tale, containing passages of great power, and presents us with very just appreciation of character."—*The Reader.*

"'Lynton Grange' is a novel of a highly-interesting description. The plot is well conceived, the characters well-drawn, and the writing easy and vigorous."—*The Morning Star.*

London: F. Pitman, 20, Paternoster-row, E.C.

NEW MUSICAL SERIAL.

THE PART-SINGER. Edited by T. CRAMPTON. In 1d. Nos. and 6d. Parts.

Each Number of the "Part-Singer" consists of Four Pages, demy 8vo, and contains One, Two, or Three Pieces, printed with new and superior type. Its aim is to supply the Public with accurate arrangements of Standard Part Songs and National Melodies, together with New Compositions, including Glees, within the capabilities of most Choral Societies, and Musical Family Circles.

List of contents of the numbers published sent on application to Publisher.

London: F. Pitman, 20, Paternoster-row, E.C.

NEW SACRED PART SONG.

Just published, price 2d.,

THE CHRISTIAN MARINER. Composed by H. T. LESLIE, Mus. Doc.

London: F. Pitman, 20, Paternoster-row, E.C.

Now ready (Jackson, Walford, and Co., Paternoster-row), 2s. post 2s. 2d.,

TEETH and LONGEVITY, by E. MILES and SON, DENTISTS, 15, LIVERPOOL STREET, CITY, treats of everything needful to be known about ARTIFICIAL TEETH, the BEST SETS and NEWEST IMPROVEMENTS. True gold, rubber, self-adhesive work, flexible linin for tender gums, &c.

Just published,

A WORK on NERVOUSNESS, Indigestion, Low Spirits, Weakness, Lassitude, &c., sent free for two stamps. This work contains a mass of useful information, and should be read by everybody.

Address, Mr. Alfred, Wilford House, Burton-crescent, London, W.C.

PARTRIDGE AND COOPER

(Late PARTRIDGE and COZENS),
MANUFACTURING STATIONERS,
192, FLEET-STREET (Corner of Chancery-lane).

Carriage Paid to the Country on Orders exceeding 20s.

NOTE PAPER, Cream or Blue, 3s. 4s. 5s., and 6s. per ream.

ENVELOPES, Cream or Blue, 4s. 6d., 5s. 6d., and 6s. 6d. per thousand.

STRAW PAPER—Improved quality, 2s. and 2s. 6d. per ream.

FOOLSCAP, Hand-made Outsides, 8s. 6d. per ream.

BLACK-BORDERED NOTE, 4s. 0d and 6s. 6d. per ream.

BLACK-BORDERED ENVELOPES, 1s. per 100—Super-thick quality.

NO CHARGE for Plain Stamping Crest, Arms, or Address, on best qualities of Paper or Envelopes. Coloured Stamping (Relief) reduced to 1s. per 100. Polished Steel Crest Dies engraved from 5s. Monograms, two letters, from 5s.; three letters, 7s. Business or Address Dies from 3s.

SERMON PAPER, plain 4s. per ream; Ruled ditto, 4s. 6d. An immense variety in all sizes and qualities always in stock. Samples forwarded free.

SCHOOL STATIONERY supplied on the most liberal terms. GOOD COPY BOOKS, superfine cream paper, 40 pages, 2s. per dozen. Universal System do., with engraved head lines, 1s. 4d. and 2s. 9d. per doz.

Illustrated Price List of Inkstands, Despatch Boxes, Stationery Cabinets, Postage Scales, Writing Cases, Portrait Albums, &c., post free.

(ESTABLISHED 1841.

2d. in the 1s. DISCOUNT ALLOWED on BOOKS and MAGAZINES purchased at 62, Paternoster-row, E.C.

PARCELS of 5*l.* value (at this rate) sent Carriage Free to any Railway Station in England.

Book Societies, Schools, and large buyers supplied on the most advantageous terms.

ANY BOOK sent Carriage Free on receipt of the published price.

Elliot Stock 62, Paternoster-row, London, E.C

One Shilling each, post free for extra stamp,

CARTES of Revs. Newman Hall, Samuel Martin, C. H. Spurgeon, Thomas Binney, Dr. Cumming, W. M. Punshon, Henry Allon. Cartes of every celebrity published at 1s. and 1s. 6d. each. Stereoscopes, Slides, Albums. A series of about 2,0 0 Cartes from celebrated paintings, 6d. each. Scraps in endless variety. Portraits taken daily. Frederick Jones, 146, Oxford-street, W.

TWELVE CARTES DE VISITE for 2s. 8d.; 50 Bijou Portraits, 3s. 2d.; Daguerreotypes, &c., 1s. extra. Carte enlarged to elegant size Cabinet Picture, 5s.; two copies, 7s. 6d. Send carte, with stamps. Perfect Copies and Original returned free.—The London Company, 304, Regent-street, W.—L. PHILLIPS, Manager.

NOTICE.—SIX PORTRAITS, 1s. 8d.; Twelve, 2s. 8d., post free.—INDEPENDENT PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY. Send Carte and Stamps. Perfect Copies, with original, carefully returned. Carte enlarged, 10 by 8 inches, 7s. 6d. Glass, Daguerreotype, and other Pictures, 1s. extra. Medallions, 25 for 2s. 6d.—Address, London Office, 18, Queen-street, Cheapside.

CLARET of the excellent Vintage of 1864, at 12s. per dozen, £5 10s. per half-hogshead, or £10 per hogshead, duty paid.

This wine is pure, pleasant, free from disagreeable acidity, and of sufficient body to improve by keeping.

Hogsheads and half-hogsheads delivered free of carriage to any Railway Station. Sample bottles forwarded where required, or the Wine may be seen at the Cellars.

H. B. FEARON and SON, 94, Holborn-hill, and 145, New Bond-street, London; and Dewsbury, Yorkshire.

CLARET on DRAUGHT, of the excellent vintage of 1864, at 5s. per gallon, in four-gallon and six-gallon casks, each complete with tap and vent-peg.

The wine should be kept in a cool place and the consumption be moderately quick.

H. B. FEARON and SON, 94, Holborn-hill, and 145, New Bond-street; and Dewsbury, Yorkshire.

PEMARTIN'S SHERRIES.—Rail paid to any station in England. THOMAS NUNN and SONS strongly recommend the wines of the above eminent shippers. Good sound Dinner Wines, 26s. and 32s.; superior 38s. 42s. 48s., and 52s.; Amontillado, 52s., 58s., and 64s.; Old East Indian, 72s. and 84s.; Madeira direct, 60s. and 72s.; Old East Indian, 95s.; Clarets: sound Bordeaux, 18s.; superior, 24s.; St. Julien, 28s. and 32s.; St. Estephe, St. Emillien, and Margaux, 36s., 40s., 44s., 50s.; Cantenac Margaux, 56s.; La Rose, La Tour, and Lafitte, 62s. to 120s.; Champagne (good), 42s.; very good, 48s.; superior, 54s., 60s., 66s., and 78s.—THOMAS NUNN and SONS, Wine, Spirit, and Liqueur Merchants, 21, Lamb's Conduit-street. Price lists on application. Established 1801.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY
DUBLIN EXHIBITION, 1865.

This celebrated old IRISH WHISKY gained the Dublin Prize Medal. It is pure, mild, mellow, delicious, and very wholesome.

Sold in bottles 3s. 6d. each, at the retail houses in London; by the agents in the principal towns in England; or wholesale at 8, Great Windmill-street, London, W.

Observe the red seal, pink label, and cork, branded "Kinahan's LL Whisky."

Published by ARTHUR MIALL, at No. 18, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, London; and printed by ROBERT KINGSTON BURT, Holborn-hill, London.—Wednesday, Sept. 5, 1866.